The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6249.—VOL. XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. Edwin Daintrey, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at Woolloomooloo, Mrs. H. W. Aiken, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 14th June, at Petersham, Joseph Charles, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett, of 98, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, aged 7 weeks.

On the 14th June, at Maryfield Cottage, Goulburn-street, Margaret Alice, infant daughter of Mr. George Lockie, contractor, aged 14 months.

On the 15th instant, Rhode Mary, the infant daughter of John and Mary Anne Hays, Kent-street South, aged 15 months.

On the 15th instant, of bronchitis, Susannah, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Elliott, serjeant of police, aged one year and three months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited. REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE. The Royal Mail Steamship EMEU, THOMAS SMALL, Commander, will be despatched for CEYLON and SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on SUNDAY, 11th of JULY, at 9 o'clock a.m. precisely.

Rate of passage money, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.

Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.

The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 10 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.

NOTE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving two months in England.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

THE steamer MOSQUITO is now open for towing vessels, lightering, or removing any kind of lumber, on moderate charges with dispatch. Orders received on board at Marsden's Wharf; or any orders left at LANE and CO.'S, George-street, will be attended to. GEORGE MARSDEN. April 20th.

STEAM to BALMAIN.—From the Grafton Wharf. Fares 3d., after seven 6d.

STEAM to WATERVIEW BAY, DRYDOCK.—From the Grafton Wharf. Fares 6d.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMPACKETS.—The public is reminded that these swift and favourite Steamers continue to ply at the usual hours, and at the usual low rates.

FROM PARRAMATTA.
8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
FROM SYDNEY.
9 a.m., 1.5, and 4 p.m.
FARES:—
Cabin, 2s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s. 6d.
Without any charge for omnibus.

Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The WILLIAM IV., THIS NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—The KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 8 a.m.

STEAM to ULLADULLA and BROULEE, on FRIDAY, at 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—The ILLAWARRA, for MERIMBULA, on FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The MULLOGH will sail about the end of the present week. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice to Shippers to the Hunter.—Shippers of goods by this Company's steamers from Sydney are requested to take notice that, on and after THURSDAY, 1st July next, it will be necessary for all FREIGHTS to be PAID PREVIOUS to SHIPMENT, excepting parties who have authorized accounts with the Company. TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager. Sydney, 14th June.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
WARATAH, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 30th June, at 9 p.m.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 28th June, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY.—NOTICE to SHIPPERS.—Shippers of goods by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamers from Sydney are requested to take notice that on and after THURSDAY, 1st July next, all freights will require to be paid previous to shipment, except in the cases of those who keep accounts with the Company. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 12th June.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON, Captain WISEMAN, will be unavoidably detained until FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 p.m. KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

THE STEAMER GRAFTON will not be ready to receive cargo until THURSDAY, the 17th instant, when she will be brought alongside the Grafton Wharf. KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

FOR LISMORE and NORTH ARM, RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trader RODERICK DHU is receiving cargo for all intermediate parts of the above River.

Freight, one pound per ton. Apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—Detained on account of inclement weather.—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, NIAS, master, now loading at Flour Company's Wharf, has still room for twenty tons freight.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR MORETON BAY (positively the first vessel).—The favourite trader VIXEN, Captain BENNETT, is now fast loading, at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will be despatched within a few days, full or not full.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine first-class Schooner ALMEDA, Captain J G WILLIAMSON, now loading at Macnamara's, being under engagement to sail within a few days, is open to take dead weight and a limited quantity of measurement or light goods, if arranged for early.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

Rates of passage:—

Cabin	£5 5 0
Steerage	2 10 0

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The fine barque ANNIE, 478 tons register, JAMES SMYTH, commander, has room for a few tons light freight, and will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to Captain SMYTH, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR PORTLAND BAY.—The smart clipper schooner REBECCA, Captain E. SOUTER, being a chartered vessel, and under guarantee to sail in a few days, will have room for a few tons of light freight and two cabin passages.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND, with Immediate Despatch.—The celebrated clipper packet GAZELLE, P. JONES, commander, is now fast loading at Macnamara's Wharf, and will sail punctually as usual to her appointed time on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, full or not full.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin—including bedding, provisions, wine, beer spirits, &c., &c.	£10 0
Steerage	5 0

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND, at Grafton Wharf.—The fine brig MOA, 236 tons, Captain BOWDEN, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

For freight or passage, having superior cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to JOHN ROBERTSON, and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

FOR OTAGO, with immediate dispatch.—The fine first-class Barque LION is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will have room for a few tons (only) of Cargo. As she is chartered to sail in a few days immediate application is necessary.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR PORT COOPER.—The MALAY, Captain PETERS. Has room for about five tons light freight. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO. Exchange, June 14.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON, with despatch.—The A1 smart clipper schooner ADOLPHUS YATES, Captain A. BELL, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf. Shippers are requested to make immediate arrangements, as the vessel will positively sail within a few days.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR NELSON.—The regular packet brig EMMA will be ready to receive cargo TO-MORROW, and will sail on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, full or not full.

For freight or passage, having unrivalled cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

BRISTOL, for WELLINGTON, clears at the Customs and sails on THURSDAY, weather permitting, full or not full. Has room for a few tons, if sent down immediately.

For freight or passage apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via TAHITI and HONOLULU.—The Hanover barque MARY ANN, D. SHOEMAKER, commander, having been prevented by a certain impediment starting on Tuesday last, will sail punctually next FRIDAY, the 18th instant.

For freight or passage apply to F. A. MULLER, Hamburgh Hotel, 103, King-street.

FREIGHT to CALCUTTA.—Sealed TENDERS in duplicate will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 19th instant, for the conveyance from this port to Calcutta of 20 cases and 11 bales of army clothing, measuring 11 5-40 tons.

The tenders to state the rate of freight per ton measurement, and when the vessel is likely to sail.

GEORGE J. WRENTMORE, D.A.C.G.
Commissariat Office. Margaret-street, 8th June.

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK.—The splendid Barque MIAMI, 225 tons register, is again open for Charter, and, being fitted expressly for carrying stock, is now ready for sea. This vessel presents a most favourable opportunity to shippers of stock, having made her voyages very successfully and with scarcely any casualties.

Apply to JOHN C. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to any port in New Zealand.—The fine fast-sailing ketch PEGASUS, 75 tons burthen, having been purchased for the New Zealand coasting trade, is open to take a freight or charter to any port.

Apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

AGAMEMNON, from HONGKONG.—This ship is now alongside Lamb's Wharf, for which ENTRIES are requested immediately. Captain THOMPSON will not be responsible for debts contracted by his crew. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Sydney, 16th June, 1858.

AGAMEMNON, from HONGKONG.—The general average Bond, on account of the stranding of this ship, will be ready for signature TO-MORROW, the 17th instant. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

SHIP CASTILIAN, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES for Botts' Wharf, and to take notice that the captain will not be responsible for cargo when landed. Any goods impeding the discharge for which entries have not been passed, will be entered and stored as they come to hand. Orders for delivery to the discharging clerk will be given by the undersigned, on presentation of bill of lading, and payment of freight (according to tenor thereof). WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Exchange.

SHIP MAID OF JUDAH.—Consignees are informed that, in accordance with the tenor of their bills of lading, no goods will be delivered before payment of freight. ENTRIES to be passed for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the consignee's risk and expense.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP CENTURION, from LONDON.—Consignees are informed that, in accordance with the tenor of their bills of lading, no goods will be delivered before payment of freight. ENTRIES to be passed for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

ESCORT, from NEW YORK.—Consignees by this ship are informed that she is now lying at Botts' Wharf, and are requested to pass their ENTRIES accordingly. All goods stopping the way will be cleared and stored by Captain Pepper, who will not hold himself responsible for goods after they leave the ship's tackles, or for debts contracted by his crew. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Sydney, 16th June.

MEGGIE, from LONDON.—This vessel will be alongside the Circular Quay TO-MORROW, for which place consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES immediately. Captain Naughton will not be answerable for goods after they are discharged from the ship's tackles, nor acknowledge debts contracted by his crew. All goods impeding discharge will be stored at the risk and expense of the consignee. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. 16th June.

SCHOONER ADONA, for ADELAIDE.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel to be rendered in duplicate THIS DAY (Tuesday, 15th June). Shippers will oblige by sending in bills of lading, and passengers by paying passage money at once—to embark by noon on WEDNESDAY, 16th June. EBSWORTH and CO.

FOR SALE, the new clipper ketch LYDIA, 47 tons burthen, drawing 5½ feet water. R. P. RICHARDSON, George-street, corner of Jamison-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the beautiful model clipper schooner SYBIL, 95 tons register, built at Quebec by the Canadian Government for the mail service; one of the smartest vessels afloat, and unsurpassed for speed. She is coppered and copper-fastened, is in good order, liberally found in sails, spars, ground tackle, and an ample inventory of every necessary for a sea-going vessel; now lying for inspection off Macnamara's Wharf. For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

TO OWNERS of Steamers, Sailing Vessels, &c.—For SALE, Clifford's Patent Boat-Lowering Apparatus. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

A LONDON Outrigger Regatta Boat, by Messenger.—For SALE, this splendid clinker built boat, by Messenger. Length, 28 feet; breadth, 22 inches; depth, 11 inches, brass mounted. Apply at No. 3, Argyle-street, three doors from Lower George-street.

A SMALL PUNT, branded W&D on the bow, floated away from Mr. Deloitte's Wharf, Snail's Bay. Please to give notice if found.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg most respectfully to announce myself a candidate for your suffrages at the Election of Fellows for the above Institution, which will take place THIS EVENING, at St. Mary's Seminary. The honour which I seek at your hands is in my opinion a great and lasting one; but I do not desire it from motives of personal ambition, which I believe may easily be gratified in this country, but rather from a desire to be placed in a position in which I may serve my fellow Catholics, especially my young and rising countrymen, whose educational facilities have hitherto been but few indeed.

Since my boyhood, ardently desiring the intellectual advancement of these, I have sought the means of fulfilling my wishes in that respect, and I have at last I hope found that position in which my efforts may prove of some avail to them. Those who know me know that I am earnest in thus speaking, and upon their support I confidently rely; but to those who do not I may address a few observations; before doing which, however, I may state as my reason for thus addressing you, ladies and gentlemen, a desire that you may not through ignorance of my name and claims pass me by unknowingly, since I do not appear in the published list of candidates as laid before you on a former occasion, I may therefore state that being earnestly attached to the interests of education, I shall always be at my post, and ready to do my duty fearlessly and faithfully.

Allow me, however, to assure you that there is no fear that I shall be here to-day and away to-morrow—this being my native city, to which I am bound by every worldly tie.

I confidently trust, that only with my life will end those labours which, should you elect me to the office of Fellow, will then begin, but not only, ladies and gentlemen, shall I always be, as hitherto, amongst you, but I shall be in such a position that I can devote my whole time, if necessary, to your service.

Blessed with a moderate competence, I shall only be too happy to show my gratefulness to Heaven for her favours, by giving that time which is generally spent in struggling with the world, to the advancement and the glory of my fellow-countrymen, in which term I include all those who have made Australia their home.

Hitherto, as Secretary of the Australian Celtic Association, my time has been neither idly nor vainly spent, and I can assure you that in like manner will it be for the future at your service.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to state that my principal efforts, as Fellow of St. John's College, should I be so fortunate as to attain to that position, will be directed to making it available to all—even to the poorest amongst us—which our chief educational establishments are not, unfortunately, at present.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM M. DAVIS.
Rose Hill, Point Piper Road, 16th June.

THE UNDERSIGNED give notice that they have THIS DAY opened a Branch House in Melbourne, under the style of PARBURY, LAMB, and CO. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO., Sydney, 15th June, 1858.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

EDWIN BROWN, son of Captain GEORGE BROWN, late of Arbour-terrace, Commercial Road, London.—A Legacy of £900 awaits his instructions. THOMAS S. HARWOOD, surveyor, Iron House, Lower Fort-street, Sydney.

HYBERNIAN.—B. THACKERAY thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £1 in aid of the distressed Narracotts, of Newtown.

MISS ELIZA FEGAN.—a Letter is lying for you at this Office—National Education Office. 14 June, 1858.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—JAMES SIMMONDS has great pleasure in informing the public that he has set apart THIS EVENING for the Benefit of Mr. WILLIAM DIND, an old and valued servant to the play-going public of Sydney; and he trusts that the excellent entertainment, added to the high estimation in which he is held, will fill the Royal Victoria Theatre to overflowing.

MR. W. DIND'S BENEFIT.—The celebrated Drama of FRAUD will be revived TO-NIGHT, with an excellent cast.

MR. W. DIND'S BENEFIT.—The favourite Drama of DRED; or A Tale of the Dismal Swamp, will be revived TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at 7: commencing at half-past 7. Boxes 3s, upper circle 2s., pit 1s., gallery 6d. JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

☞ All the boxes are engaged for THIS EVENING, therefore there will only be standing room for gentlemen in the dress circle. This notice is given to prevent ladies coming who have not engaged seats.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE.—INDIAN PANORAMA.—The public are respectfully informed that, owing to the inclemency of last evening, the same programme will be repeated TO-NIGHT, Wednesday.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC BALL (to which gentlemen who are not Masons will be admitted) will be held at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on Saint Johns' Day, THURSDAY, the 24th instant.

As the number of tickets is necessarily limited, applications must be made (in writing) to the Secretary, at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, or at 176, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Foss', or to any member of the Committee, on or before MONDAY, the 21st instant, after which date none can possibly be entertained.

Brother John Clark has kindly offered his valuable services as M. C.

Gentlemen's tickets, 21s.; ladies, 15s.

Names of the Committee:—

Brother B. Palmer	Brother J. Winterbottom
H. B. Dobson	J. Clark
H. Hoghton	J. C. Horner
R. Driver, junior	O. L. Hanington
W. Hetzer	E. B. Cullen
H. Grace	J. Gordon
T. Field	J. G. M'Dougall
W. Stewart	C. Watt
A. Smith	E. D. Nicolle
C. Erichsen	D. E. M'Donald
A. Bradford	J. Glassop
A. Torning	F. H. Reuss.

ROBERT PHENNA, honorary secretary.

MASONIC BALL.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock precisely. ROBERT PHENNA, Honorary Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, within the University of Sydney.—We hereby convene a MEETING of the subscribers to the funds of St. John's College, to be held in St. Mary's Seminary, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of June next, at 7 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing eighteen Fellows, in accordance with the Statute of Incorporation. Dated this 4th day of May, A.D. 1858. JOHN BEDE, Archbishop of Sydney, Visitor.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814.—Members are requested to attend the Regular Monthly MEETING, at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at Seven o'clock precisely. J. F. HENEY, Secretary.

DONEGAL RELIEF FUND.—In consequence of the meeting this evening in St. Mary's Seminary, for the election of the Fellows of St. John's College, the usual Weekly Meeting of the general committee of the above fund is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING at half-past seven.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY and LITERARY INSTITUTION.—A Special General MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the above Institution, will be held in the Library, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock, to appoint a Treasurer, and Secretary, in lieu of Messrs. Morehead and Fitzpatrick, resigned, to fill up the vacancies in the Committee, if any, caused by the appointment of successors to those offices, and likewise to have laid before such meeting the plans proposed for completing the Library, and the decision of the Committee thereon.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, acting secretary.
Sydney, 3rd June.

PARRAMATTA MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A Public MEETING of the inhabitants of the town of Parramatta is hereby called for MONDAY Evening, 21st instant, at 7 p.m., in the Court House, for the purpose of considering the propriety of applying for a small portion of the reserve known as the Town Green, as a site for the new hall of this institution. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Committee, FRANCIS WICKHAM, hon. secretary.

BAND OF HOPE.—School of Arts, TO-NIGHT, Wednesday. Recitations by the members of the Society.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURES.—The annual course of lectures in connection with this institution, will commence on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, and the committee have great pleasure in announcing that the introductory lecture will be delivered by his Excellency the Governor-General. Members of the Institution will be admitted on production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 precisely. W. DAVIS, secretary.

ELECTION of FELLOWS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—It is suggested that the election of the Fellows of St. John's College, to take place in St. Mary's School-room, THIS EVENING, shall be conducted in manner following, and a hope is expressed that the subscribers will see the advisability of adopting this course.

There shall be no more speaking than is absolutely necessary to move and put to the meeting the following resolutions:—

1. That   do take the chair at this meeting.
2. That   and   be assessors to assist the Chairman.
3. That   (12) be the scrutineers.
4. That the election be by ballot, in manner following, viz:—Each subscriber shall hand in to the scrutineers a paper containing the names of the six clergymen, and twelve laymen for whom he votes.
5. That the scrutineers shall fill up lists at the dictation of those subscribers who may desire it.
6. That when all the subscribers present shall have delivered in their voting papers, the scrutineers shall proceed to ascertain the number of votes given respectively, for every person named in any of the voting papers, and shall report the same in order as the numbers stand, to the chairman and assessors.
7. That the chairman shall declare as the duly elected Fellows of St. John's College, the six clergymen and twelve laymen who shall have received the highest number of votes, according to the report of the scrutineers.
8. In case of an equality of votes the chairman shall declare who shall have the precedence, or shall be elected.
9. None but subscribers shall be admitted to the room.

Sydney, June 16th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—When next you publish a lot of nonsense, pretending to be a report of the proceedings of a public meeting, I should esteem it a particular favour if you would put your own name to it instead of mine. J. G. WHITE.

BOA LOST, in the vicinity of St. Philip's Church. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on bringing it to Mrs. DREW'S, Montague House, 2, Church-hill.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a GOLD SIGNET RING, with blood-stone shield, engraved; crest, "a hand and coronet." The above reward will be paid to the finder, on application to FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

£20 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Parramatta Domain, on or about the 8th instant, a Light Bay HORSE (strongly built), with black points, long tail, branded on the near arm LOW sideways over L over O. Also a Dark Bay HORSE, branded LOW sideways on the near arm, 7 under saddle same side. If stolen, £20 reward will be given on conviction of the thief or thieves; and if strayed a reward of £1 each will be paid on delivery of the same to the undersigned at Parramatta Domain. Both horses saddle marked. HENRY MOODY.

W. SABER begs to intimate to his town and country customers that he has received, per R.M.S. Emeu, a large assortment of New Goods, which are now open for inspection at his establishment, 548, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. The additions to his already large stock, comprise chains (neck and albert), manufactured from colonial gold, in the newest and most recherche styles, watches, gold and silver, by the most eminent makers; together with a splendid collection of brooches, rings, lockets, bracelets, and charms, in endless variety. Also, an invoice of English and American clocks.

Country orders punctually attended to.

PROSPECTUS of a new WEEKLY PAPER.—On the 3rd of July will be published, in twelve pages demy-folio, the first number of THE SYDNEY DISPATCH; a Weekly Journal of Politics, Commerce, and Literature. In announcing to the public the advent of a new Weekly Journal, we are influenced by the positive dearth of that regular synopsis of passing events which this important city has a right to expect, and which has excited a feeling of regret, that none of sufficient capital and practical ability have as yet undertaken. Feeling, therefore, that the field is clear, that we in no way trench upon the present daily Journals, we feel emboldened in the task we have undertaken, and confident of success, provided energy, ability, and an unflinching advocacy of those principles are maintained which alone can elevate the moral and social condition of this rapidly improving colony.

The political views of this Journal shall be characterised by a stern adherence to those Liberal principles which have apparently their embodiment in the present Government; and although we shall not be able to do much in the furtherance of the present Electoral Bill (great as it undoubtedly is), as it may be the law of the land before we enter into existence; still, what can be done, should any mishap occur, we shall direct our utmost energies to promote.

As the Land Question is at present, by almost common consent, shelved, we need not say more than, when it is presented in a tangible shape, we shall be prepared to take our stand on that side that tends most to the development of the resources of this vast country, and place all who may be induced to come to its shores, in a position to obtain by honest industry, (whether in agriculture, or in the manufactures which the development of agriculture must necessarily superinduce,) the means of supporting themselves and families in a comfortable and respectable manner.

On the question of Education, we shall be found advocating whatever system can be clearly shown to produce that great desideratum, the general enlightenment of the whole population. This subject is rapidly assuming, both in the old country and in its colonies, a position of importance that is very likely to cause it to become the great question of the day. In fact, we believe that it must be, and without which all other efforts to raise the moral and social condition of the working classes will prove futile.

The projectors of this Journal propose to furnish full intelligence of all commercial transactions, prices of markets, arrivals and departures of shipping, and other matters essential to a commercial community.

We also propose to give copious extracts from the European journals, in matters that may affect particularly the well-being of this colony; and in the event of the arrival of an European mail with intelligence of very great importance, we intend to publish an extra four pages, so as to enable our readers to obtain a full account, through our journal, of the great events that may be transpiring, on which rests the future position of the world.

Our columns will be always open to the discussion of the general topics of the day; but we shall strictly exclude everything that is personal, or tends to religious controversy.

We intend giving every week a condensed report of the entire proceedings of the Colonial Parliament, so that parties who may not have time to peruse the Daily Journals may obtain, in a concise form, all that has been done during the week; and also to publish the entire list of important Divisions, in order that our readers may see which side, on different questions, their representatives vote.

On General Information, such as Police, and the ordinary topics of the day, we shall give a digested report, and in short, we propose to make THE SYDNEY DISPATCH a complete newspaper.

As an advertising medium, a well-conducted Weekly Journal is always considered more advantageous than a Daily Paper, as the vast majority have more time to peruse a Weekly than they can possibly devote to a Daily.

Terms of Advertising.—Two lines, 1s.; four lines, 2s.; six lines, 3s.; eight lines 4s; and 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line. All advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged accordingly.

Terms of Subscription.—Quarterly, 6s. 6d.; if paid in advance, 6s. Half-yearly, 13s.; if paid in advance, 12s. Yearly, £1 6s.; if paid in advance, £1 3s. Single copies, Sixpence.

THE SYDNEY DISPATCH will be published every Saturday morning, and despatched by the earliest mails to all parts of the colonies.

The quarters will commence on the 1st of July, October, January, and April; and at the end of each quarter only can subscribers decline, by giving notice, and paying the amount due.

⁂ All communications to be addressed to the "Editor of THE SYDNEY DISPATCH," at the office, No. 70, King-street, between George and York streets.

No verbal communications will be attended to, and all letters must be prepaid.

N.B. Agents will be appointed in the country districts as soon as possible.

Printed and published by W. H. LEVEY and W. MURRAY, at THE SYDNEY DISPATCH Office, 70, King-street, between George and York streets.

SYDNEY MERCANTILE JOURNAL.—In consequence of the recent departure of the mail, this journal will not appear till TO-MORROW, the 17th instant.

WILL BE PUBLISHED on MONDAY, June 21st, the first Number of THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND WESLEYAN RECORD; a Monthly Religious Journal, demy quarto, 16 pages. Price 6d. per copy; or 6s. per annum, independent of postage. To subscribers in advance, 5s. per annum, with the addition of 1s. for postal delivery in the city, and 2s. in the country. All orders and subscriptions must be sent to the place of publication—the Wesleyan Methodist Book Depôt, King-street, Sydney.

WHY HALT YE BETWEEN TWO OPINIONS? by the Rev. H. G. GUINNESS, the Irish Spurgeon, uniform in size with Spurgeon's Sermons. Sixpence; post free eight penny stamps. ADDISON'S, 487 late 334, George-street South, Brickfield-hill. To be had of all booksellers.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST Book Depôt (corner of King and Castlereagh streets), is now open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

DIRECT Communication to all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.—Messrs. Pickford and Co., the great railway carriers in England, are enabled to offer to the public an opportunity of forwarding small parcels to all parts of Great Britain. Small parcels, one shilling; larger parcels according to size. W. WILLINGTON, agent, 12, Essex-street, Sydney.

PORK PIES, PORK PIES, of delicious flavour, at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each. H. CUMMINS, Pitt-street, opposite Moffitt's.

PIANOFORTES, made expressly for these colonies, for SALE or HIRE. MOSS, 27, Hunter-street.

VIOLINS.—W. J. BROWN, jun., violin maker and musical instrument repairer, No. 149, Pitt-street North, late of Bishopsgate, London. Concertinas, flutinas, musical boxes, and every description of instruments repaired. Note—149, Pitt-street North.

PIANOFORTES, wholesale and retail, of all best makers.
Pianos lent on hire.
A large collection of music for inspection.
At W. H. PALING'S, sole agent for Erard.

MR. DEEPER, hairdresser and perfumer, 302, George-street, has received ex Centurion a fresh supply of Tintura Pompeiana or Liquid Hair Dye, warranted not to stain the skin or finest linen; also the highly approved Balma Pompeiana, Mechi's Magic Razor Strops, and a variety of first-class goods.

JUST ARRIVED, 1000 cases best French Brandy, on SALE, at the stores of the undersigned. DAVID COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

NOTICE to the Public.—The great Boot and S[h]oe SALE, for two weeks, is at COCKS and HUNTS, George-street.

LONG WELLINGTONS, 10s. 6d., very best, 19s., formerly 25s. COCKS and HUNT'S.

THE best Half Wellingtons, 15s., formerly 18s. 6d. COCKS and HUNT'S.

SHORT WELLINGTONS, 8s. 6d., at COCKS and HUNTS.

WOMEN'S Double-soled Boots, good, 4s. 9d. COCKS and HUNTS.

WOMEN'S Cashmere Boots, 2s. 6d., at COCKS and HUNTS, George-street; and every other article proportionately low.

JUST ARRIVED.—For SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, 1000 cases French brandy. DAVID COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

PORTEMONNAIES, Bag and fancy Purses, Ladies' Fancy Leather Reticules, Fans, &c. Just opened, one case of Berens, Blumberg, and Co.'s best goods. M. CONNOLLY, 93, South Head Road.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description constantly on SALE at BATCHELDERS and O'NEILL'S, 57, Collins-street East, Melbourne. Price list forwarded to address. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the colonies.

ROBINS and CO.'S Patent Portland Cement.—Now landing, ex Czar, and on SALE at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342 and 344, Pitt-street.

CHOICE FARMS.—FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, a portion of the well-known NEWINGTON ESTATE, Parramatta and Duck Rivers. Soil, good; abundance of fresh water, water carriage, and about a mile from the Railway Station. For full particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, George-street, corner of Jamison-street.

THE MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND.—The first year's subscription to the HERALD'S Monthly Summary having expired, those parties who wish it continued to their friends (to prevent disappointment) will please remit the amount for subscription and postage for the ensuing year.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—It being considered desirable to close the subscription lists at an early day, Treasurers of Country Committees, and other gentlemen who have collected money for the Indian Relief Fund, are respectfully requested to forward the amounts and lists of subscriptions to the office, in Sydney, on or before June 30th.

Gentlemen who have placed their names on the lists are requested to transmit the amounts to the honorary Treasurer, at the Oriental Bank, Pitt-street, at their convenience.

CHARLES KEMP, honorary secretary.
G. K. INGELOW, honorary treasurer.
Committee Room, Exchange, Sydney, June 15.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—ELEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

MEM.—The sum of £31 7s. collected by Mr. H. Badgery should have been acknowledged as from Sutton Forest, and not from Berrima.

From the Rev Thomas Donkin, B.D.

Collection at Prospect Church	£4 18 5
Collected at Seven Hills Church	5 5 10
N. N.	2 2 0
Bridget Walsh	1 0 0
Harriet Gale	0 5 0
J. B.	1 1 0
A. S. Leathes	3 0 0

From Frederic Nainby, Esq., Secretary to the Committee for East Maitland, Morpeth, and adjoining districts.

Lists published in local papers ...	£275 0 0
D. M. by the Bishop of Newcastle ...	2 0 0
George Campbell, Esq., J.P., Cowra ...	2 0 0

Collected at Moruya, District of Broulee. By W. T. Collett, Esq., J.P.

Mr. W. T. Collett, Esq.	£1 0 0
B. W. Collett	0 10 0
J. M'Intosh	0 10 0
John M'Intosh	0 10 0
David Savis	0 5 0
W. Cochs	0 10 0
G. Solway	0 5 0
	£4 0 0

By Dr. Boot.

Dr. Boot	£1 0 0
Mr. John Small	0 10 0
P. Small	0 10 0
A Friend	0 10 0
	£2 10 0

By W. S. Caswell, Esq., P.M.

W. S. Caswell, Esq.	£1 0 0
Mr. J. M'Alister...	0 10 0
Frederick Carden	0 10 0
A Widow	0 5 0
A Friend	0 10 0
Mrs. T. Staunton	0 5 0
Tier	0 2 6
Mr. Dugald M'Lean	0 2 6
J. Gallagher	0 10 0
Mrs. S. Fiannagan	0 5 0
J. Morney	0 10 0
Mr. P. Byrnes	0 2 6
J. M'Kean	0 10 0
J. Argent	0 10 0
J. M. Constable, junior	0 5 0
C. Brown	0 5 0
L. Ward	0 2 6
Robert M'Cawley	0 10 0
Charles M'Cawley	0 10 0
Elias Wyatt	0 5 0
	£5 5 0

Collected in the Police District of Hartley (Second Remittance).
By Thomas Brown, Esq., P.M.

Mr. William Tanner	£1 0 0
William Armstrong	0 10 0
John Loftus	0 10 0
John Callaghan	0 8 0
John Evans	0 5 0
John Shauman	0 7 6
John Byrnes	0 5 0
	£3 5 6

Collected at Berrima (Second List).
At a Public Meeting.

Rev. W. Stone	£1 0 0
Mr. James Smith	1 0 0
Mrs. Smith	0 10 0
Alice Smith	0 10 0
Mr. Henry Stone	0 10 0
John Nicholson	1 0 0
Mrs. Nicholson	0 10 0
Miss Nicholson	0 5 0
Roach	0 5 0
Mr. Charles L. Nicholson ...	0 10 0
Thomas Nicholson	0 5 0
Edward Nicholson	0 10 0
Edward Stagg	0 5 0
Frank Walker	0 5 0
J. H. Dovey	1 0 0
John Morrice	2 2 0
Mrs. Morrice	1 1 0
Elizabeth Davis	0 7 6
Mr. Robert Nimmell	0 5 0
John Hancock	0 10 0
F. J. Payne	2 0 0
Mrs. Payne	1 0 0
	£15 10 0

Collected by Mr. J. Smith.

Mrs. C. Nicholson	£0 10 0
Robina Montgomery	0 5 0
Mr. William Heath	0 5 0
William Byrnes	0 10 0
Robert Webb...	0 5 0
Mr. James Wilmott	0 6 0
Charles Hancock	0 5 0
Isaac Mann	0 5 0
George Sergeant	0 5 6
Abraham Lansdowne	0 3 0
Small sums	0 6 6
	£3 5 0

Collected by Mr. J. Horam.

Mr. John Horam	£1 0 0
John Sewell	0 5 0
Joseph Waters	0 5 0
John Bunt	0 5 0
Richard Mason	0 5 0
James Horam	0 5 0
Thomas Gough	0 5 0
James Gough	1 0 0
Daniel Cross	0 5 0
John Hart	0 5 0
James Throsby	2 0 0
Edward Carter	1 0 0
Joseph Hanslow	0 5 0
George Sewell	0 5 0
	£7 10 0

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The undermentioned persons are the only Gas-fitters licensed by the Australian Gas-light Company:—

Thomas J. Bown
Francis H. Burrows
William Cooper
Kenrick Hampson
George Jones
Patrick Keating
James Miller
George F. Nicholls
John Pontifax
Frederick R. Robinson
Robert Thomson
James Turner
John Yates.

R. MANSFIELD.
Gas Company's Office, Sydney, 4th June, 1858.

CASH ADVANCES on deposit of Deeds of Properties for SALE. R. P. RICHARDSON, auctioneer and valuer, George-street, corner of Jamison-street.

£200,000 to LEND, at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£150,000 LENT on Farms and City Property, R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

£15,000, IN SUMS of £100 and upwards, on mortgage. G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets. N.B.—Country communications for loans or otherwise, strictly confidential.

£1000 TO LEND, from £100, at the lowest rate of interest. W. BANNISTER, 105, Elizabeth-street.

£125.—REQUIRED, the sum of £125 for three months, for which £10 will be given, and security for repayment of the principal. X. P., HERALD Office.

£400.—WANTED to BORROW the above sum for two years, at 10 per cent., good security. No professed money lender need apply. A. H. F., HERALD Office.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Wanted, for the above bank, an Officer of experience capable of filling the office of Branch Manager; applications, with testimonials, to be sent in not later than 10 a.m., on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 15th June, 1858.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, Randwick.—Persons desirous of filling the undermentioned offices at this establishment are requested to make personal application to the Master, at the Asylum, before SATURDAY, the 26th instant; or in Sydney, at Mr. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE'S, Pitt-street, on the 21st and 28th instant, at 12 o'clock on each day, when the Master will be in attendance.

One Seamstress, salary £25 per annum, with a personal ration.
Two Laundresses, ditto £25 per annum each, with rations.
Three General Servants, ditto £20 per annum each, with rations.
One Male Cook (baker preferred), £40 per annum, with rations.

It is desirable that the servants should be accustomed to children.

J. M. MAY, master.

A SURGEON, desirous of proceeding to China, may meet with an opportunity, by applying to Captain JONES, care Mitchell and Co., Circular Quay.

A PORTER Wanted. Must be a young Man of good character, at 305, George-street.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER, newly arrived in the colony, of great experience in Marine and General Engineering works, with 10 years' good certificates from last employers, is open to an engagement, city, or country. Reference can be given to parties of high standing in Sydney. Address R. G., HERALD office.

AS NURSEMAID, a respectable English Girl, of good temper, fond of children, and a good hand at her needle, wants a situation in the country. Address LETTY, HERALD Office, Sydney.

COALS.—Wanted, a Cargo. JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

COOK.—Wanted, an experienced plain Cook. Apply, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, at M. DETTMANN'S, next to Mr. James Smith's, chemist, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

DRESSMAKING Wanted, by the day or week; Sydney or suburbs; G. H., HERALD Office.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, for a country store, a good steady pushing Assistant; one acquainted with grocery preferred. Apply to DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO., Commerce House, George-street.

FRUIT TREES, 2000, wanted to Purchase for cash. Please to state the lowest price, the sorts, ages, and any other particulars. Address Box No. 243, Post Office, Sydney.

HOUSEMAID, Wanted, with good reference, by Mrs. PERKINS, Balmain.

REQUIRED, a Tutor, capable of imparting a good English education; references as to character and competency indispensable. Apply to Mr. GOOLD, General Post Office Hotel, York-street.

SCHOLASTIC.—Wanted, for a School in the country, an Assistant Master. Address, stating qualifications, salary expected, &c., &c., &c., to P. Q., Box 156, Post Office, Sydney.

STORE WETHERS.—Wanted to Purchase about 5000, three to five years old, deliverable in the Liverpool Plains district, or within 250 miles. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street, Sydney.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, and CONTRACTORS.—Wanted employment, a Young Man, who was foreman over the carpenters in the largest steam manufactory in the colonies, and who is a competent draughtsman. Can make out specifications, estimates, &c. Specimens of plans, &c., can be seen. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Junior Hand. Apply to HOBBS, HOARE, and MACKAY, 331, George-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Junior Hand to proceed to Brisbane, Moreton Bay; must be able to produce certificates of good moral character. Apply at Messrs. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG'S, THIS MORNING, between the 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO SHIPOWNERS and others.—Wanted, to apprentice a Lad to the sea. Address 77, Vurong-street.

WANTED to be known, Portraits 5s. with case. 29 George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a strong Boy for a butcher's shop. Apply at R. WESTAWAY'S, Paddington.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a situation as Porter. Address H. JOHNSON, 58, King-street.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. D. WILLIAMSON, 31, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a sharp Lad, as Entering Clerk in a wholesale drapery store; one accustomed to the business preferred. Apply, in own handwriting, to F., Box 281, Post Office.

WANTED, a smart Youth, for the drapery trade. Apply to ALEXANDER GRANT, 141, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 16 years of age. Apply at Ultimo Cottage, Glebe.

WANTED, in a Merchant's Counting-house, an Account Sales' Clerk. None need apply but those thoroughly conversant with the duties. Also, an Assistant Bookkeeper. Address to B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a situation as Gardener, practical in all its branches; Wife as Laundress. R. G., Post Office, Botany Road.

WANTED, Two active Boys to carry out meat, and to make themselves generally useful. Apply to SAMUEL PATRICK, butcher, No. 69, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a Lad, 16 or 17, to drive a cart, and make himself useful. Apply to JOHN HEAD, 117, Clarence-street.

WANTED, for a Country Store, a Young Man, who thoroughly understands drapery. Apply, by letter, to Box 196, Post Office.

WANTED, a strong Boy. Apply to H. BEVERLEY, blacksmith, Devonshire-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Girl, about thirteen. Apply 130, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Groom, for an inn; Married Couple, for Liverpool; Saddler, for the country; Married Couple, for Parramatta; Ploughmen, for Macleay River; Milkmen, German Garden Labourer, for the North Shore; Rough Carpenter, for Sydney; Married Couple, for Yass. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139 Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, Cabinet-makers, Builders, and others, to know where the largest, best, and cheapest stock of sawn Cedar may be had, and where it can be cut to order of any dimension. GEORGE COOPER'S Timber Yard, Shepherd's Paddock, Newtown Road.

WANTED, an Assistant Hairdresser. Apply to D. CLARK, Market-street, opposite the Market.

WANTED, a Housemaid; also, a Youth, from 16 to 18, to drive a horse and to make himself useful. Apply at the Black Swan Inn, George-street.

WANTED, a good Barber. Apply No. 12, Market-street West.

WANTED, by a respectable English married couple, a Situation in the country; the man can plough, is well acquainted with stock, and is willing in every way to make himself useful to his employer; the wife a good Cook and House Servant. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply to T. FULLER, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a Carpenter to erect a two-roomed weather-board Cottage; labour only. Apply Sir Maurice O'Connell Hotel, corner of Hunter and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. EBSWORTH, Glengallen, Glebe Point.

WANTED, an efficient House and Parlour Maid. Apply at Rosebank, William-street East, Woolloomooloo, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, Two or Three Bricklayers' Labourers. Apply at the building, South Head Road, near corner of Racecourse.

WANTED, a steady Single Man as General Servant; must read and write. J. C. GLUE.

WANTED, a respectable English Female as General Servant for a country Hotel. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as Cook, and to assist in the house work. Apply THIS DAY, after 10 o'clock, to Mrs. H. CHATTO, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a General Servant, who can wash and iron. Apply 164, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a Houseman, at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a Second-hand Hansom Cab to purchase. Petty's Family Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a good General Female Servant. Apply at Petty's Family Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, an active Young Man, as Boots. Apply at Petty's Family Hotel, Church hill.

IMMIGRANTS per CASTILIAN.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned persons, for whom passages were provided to this colony in pursuance of deposits made under the Remittance Regulations, have arrived in the ship Castilian, and that they will be prepared to join their friends, the single females from the Institution, Hyde-park Barracks, on and after their arrival there, and the married families and single men from the ship on TO-MORROW (Wednesday), the 16th instant, at noon.

Name of Immigrant.	From what County selected.
Allan, Robert	Warwick
Diana	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Mary A.	Ditto
Clara	Ditto
Sarah	Ditto
Charles	Ditto
Allsopp, John	Derbyshire
Sarah	Ditto
Mary Ann	Ditto
John	Ditto
Bennett, Samuel	Ditto
Emma	Ditto
Campbell, Hugh	Lanark
Mary	Ditto
John	Ditto
Duncan	Ditto
Cullen, John	Clare
Martha	Ditto
Jane	Ditto
Doohan, Patrick	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Elks, Joseph	Derbyshire
Jane	Ditto
Charles	Ditto
Emma	Ditto
John	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Ford, Samuel	Essex
Harriet	Ditto
Harriet R.	Ditto
Clara M.	Ditto
Gallagher, Patrick	Limerick
Bridget	Ditto
Grattan, Henry	Down
Margaret	Ditto
James	Ditto
John	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Gregory, William	Derbyshire
Hannah	Ditto
Amelia	Ditto
Mary Jane	Ditto
Gueren, James	Limerick
Mary	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Hassett, James	Clare
Judith	Ditto
Mildwater, Jeremiah	Middlesex
Rosannah	Ditto
Mary A.	Ditto
Jane	Ditto
Emma	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Susan	Ditto
Rosanna	Ditto
Molloy, John	Limerick
Mary	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
O'Flaherty, Daniel	—
Elizabeth	
Patrick	—
Ellen	—
Elizabeth	—
Honora	—
O'Keefe, Jeremiah	Cork
Johanna	Ditto
John	Ditto
Jeremiah	Ditto
Cornelius	Ditto
William	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Parry, Joseph	Lancashire
Ellen	Ditto
James	Ditto
Joseph	Ditto
Warren, Robert	Kent
Marianne	Ditto
Allen, William	Middlesex
Anderson, Robert	Longford
Bland, Henry	York
Brown, Charles	Ditto
Brown, William	Down
Byrne, Thomas	Dublin
Christopher	Ditto
Cairns, Robert	Durham
Caplis, Thomas	Tipperary
Clinton, Thomas	Dublin
Connell, Thomas	Galway
Cornish, John	Kilkenny
Cullen, William	Clare
Doyle, Thomas	Tipperary
Dwyer, Michael	Ditto
Edwards, Thomas	Somerset
Farrelly, Andrew	Cavan
Edward	Ditto
Fitzgerald, Patrick	Clare
Ford, John	Middlesex
Francis, Peter	Clare
Frowen, Seth	Gloucester
Glennan, Patrick	King's County
Harkin, Robert	Donegal
Johnson, William	Dublin
Joint, Patrick	Limerick
Keeley, Peter	Tiperary
Kenny, Charles	Dublin
Kyle, William	Tyrone
Leeman, William	Cork
Lyons, Dennis	Ditto
M'Enerney, Matthew	Limerick
M'Grath, Patrick	Ditto
Mahony, James	Tipperary
Daniel	Ditto
Manning, Patrick	Middlesex
Maxwell, George	Tyrone
Miller, Donald	—
Monaghan, John	Clare
Mongomery, William	Cavan
Morrison, George	Dumbartonshire
Murray, Patrick	Cork
Nixon, Alexander	Tyrone
O'Connor, Michael	Clare
O'Donnell, James	Limerick
Patrick	Ditto
James	Ditto
O'Grady, John	Ditto
O'Keefe, Timothy	Cork
Dennis	Ditto
Daniel	Ditto
Quinn, William	Tipperary
Richard	Ditto
Quinn, John	Tyrone
Quin, Thomas	Longford
Quirk, Patrick	Tipperary
Reilly, Patrick	Kilkenny
Rourke, George	Tipperary
St. Clair, George	Clare
Searson, Michael	Tipperary
Smith, Robert	Cavan
Sullivan, Daniel	Limerick
Henry	Ditto
Tierney, Patrick	Kilkenny
Vaughan, Daniel	Clare
Walmsley, Joseph	Dublin
Warren, Lewis	Kent
White, Richard	Carlow
White, James	Glasgow
Allsop, Elizabeth	Derbyshire
Mary	Ditto
Batt, Phillis Elizabeth	Wilts
Canny, Margaret	Clare
Clinton, Catherine	Dublin
William	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Connor, Mary	Ditto
Doyle, Elizabeth	Wicklow
Dwyer, Mary	Tipperary
Egan, Margaret	Clare
Fitzgerald, Alice	Dublin
Francis, Catherine	Clare
Frost, Catherine	Ditto
Gorman, Bridget	Tipperary
Hassett, Bridget	Clare
Hogan, Judith	Tipperary
Hurley, Nancy	Cork
Johnson, Mary	Clare
M'Carthy, Johanna	Cork
M'Kenzie, Isabella	Aberdeenshire
M'Mahon, Mary	Clare
Mahoney, Mary A.	Tipperary
Morrison, Mary	Dumbartonshire
Mulcahy, Bridget	Tipperary
Mulkeeney, Bridget	Clare
Murray, Johanna	Cork
O'Connor, Betsey	Clare
O'Flaherty, Catherine	Cook
Mary Ann	Ditto
O'Keefe, Ellen	Ditto
Prattin, Fanny	Somerset
Pullen, Isabella	Middlesex
Isabella	Ditto
Caroline	Ditto
Alfred	Ditto
Janet	Ditto
Perse, Ellen	Antrim
Quinn, Bridget	Longford
Margaret	Ditto
Ryan, Catherine	Limerick
Scarth, Susan	York
Martha	Ditto
Maria	Ditto
Frederick	Ditto
Benjamin	Ditto
Searson, Bridget	Tipperary
Stephens, Elizabeth	Aberdeenshire
Usher, Maria	Sussex
Alfred	Ditto
Maria	Ditto
Sarah	Ditto
Warren, Louisa	Kent
Francis	Ditto
Marianne	Ditto

(Signed) H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 15th June.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 15 days

The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—

On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.

JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—Interest is allowed upon deposits
Fixed for 3 months, at 3 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st May, 1858.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £700,000.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS granted, bearing INTEREST at the respective rates of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to amount and the period for which the money is lodged.

BILLS FOR DISCOUNT received DAILY until 12 o'clock noon.

Sydney, April, 1858. EDWIN BRETT, manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodge after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 14 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.

GEORG K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 18th April.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given that, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, the BUSINESS of this Bank will be carried on at the new premises in Pitt-street.

G. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 18th May, 1858.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—

On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum:
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£100,000, in 2000 Shares.
Established in 1852.
Head Office—St. John-street, Launceston.
DIRECTORS:
George Fisher Wm. Gardner Sams
John Fawns R. C. Gunn
John Thompson.
SECRETARY.—A. J. Marriott.
SOLICITORS.—Douglas, Dawes, and Miller.
MARINE SURVEYOR.—Captain Henniker.
MARINE SURVEYOR FOR SYDNEY.—Captain J. Kendall.
BANKERS.—Commercial Bank.

The undersigned having been appointed agents at this port for the above Company, are prepared to issue policies on marine risks at current rates.

MOLISON and BLACK, ship and insurance brokers, Macquarie-place.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Established in 1843.)—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks (covered by protecting policies at Lloyd's and the various London insurance companies), by steamers from Sydney to Ceylon, China, India, and per overland route to England.

POLICIES ARE MADE PAYABLE AT THE PORTS OF DESTINATION, OR IN SYDNEY, AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

HENRY MOORE, agent for Sydney.
Moore's Wharf, 1st May.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at he reduced rates of premium, namely:—

On First-class risks, from 3s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.

Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office: Exchange Corner, Bridge and Pitt streets.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1856.
Capital, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
James Henderson, Esq., Chairman.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Michael E. Murnin, Esq.
S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.A. | John B. Watt, Esq.
AUDITORS:
George Mocatta and Alexander M'Arthur, Esqs.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS AND SURVEYORS AT NEWCASTLE:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.
SURVEYOR AT AUCKLAND, N. Z.:
Captain Alexander Grange.

The Directors meet every Wednesday for General Business at 11, and on other days at a quarter before 1 o'clock, to receive applications for Insurances.

Risks taken on vessels 45 tons register and upwards.

Rates of premium on goods by first-class vessels free from average, unless general or the ship be stranded.

	Guineas per cent.		Guineas per cent.
Great Britain	1½	Clarence River	2
China	2½	Ditto, per steamer ...	1½
Manila	2½	Moreton Bay..........	1½
Java	2	Ditto, per steamer ...	1
Mauritius.................	2	Twofold Bay	¾
Cape of Good Hope ...	2½	Ditto, per steamer ...	½
Valparaiso or Lima ...	2	Port Albert	2½
California.................	2	Port Phillip	1¼
Auckland..................	1½	Ditto, per steamer ...	¾
Port Nicholson	2	Port Fairy	2½
Otago	2½	Hobart Town............	1½
Nelson	2½	Ditto, per steamer ...	¾
Port Cooper..............	2½	Launceston	1½
Wide Bay..................	2	Circular Head	2
Ditto, per steamer	1½	Adelaide..................	1½
		Swan River	2½

Gold, &c., per Mail steamers, via Suez to Southampton, 1½ guineas per cent.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, by Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co., in case of loss, if required.

TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.

3 Months	3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months	5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages..............	10 Guineas per cent.

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.

N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 14th April, 1858.

SYDNEY BRANCH—LIFE DEPARTMENT—ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London. Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

Capital, £5,000,000 sterling.

Attention is invited to four of the many advantages of the Alliance to the assured, viz.:

1. The undersigned holds a SOLE power of attorney from the president and directors to accept lives, and to settle and pay claims in Sydney.

2. PERFECT SECURITY from the large invested capital, and over 1000 shareholders, being also personally responsible.

3. SHARE OF PROFITS being four-fifths, or 80 per cent. to participating policies.

4. NO EXTRA CHARGE whatever beyond the premium.

Agent, GEORGE WERE, Circular Wharf.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are purchasers.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In the goods of ROBERT INGLIS, late of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, Esquire, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts in the above estate of WALTER LAMB to whom administration (with exemplification annexed) in the said estate was granted have been THIS DAY filed in the office of the Supreme Court of New South Wales at Sydney and all parties having claims on the said estate or being otherwise interested therein may come in before me at my Office Supreme Court House King-street Sydney on FRIDAY next the eighteenth day of June instant at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and inspect the said accounts and (if they shall think fit) object thereto.

Dated this eleventh day of June A.D. 1858.

For the Prothonotary
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF JOHN AKINS.—Notice.—All persons claiming goods in this estate, left for sale, or otherwise, are requested to make application to the undersigned, and to state the nature of their claim by affidavit. Any goods not claimed on or before THURSDAY, the 17th instant, will be sold immediately afterwards for the benefit of the creditors. J. P. MACKENZIE, official assignee, 93, Elizabeth-street. 12th June.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN NEW PLYMOUTH and SYDNEY.—NOTICE.—The Provincial Council of New Plymouth having appropriated eight hundred pounds (£800) per annum as a bonus for the encouragement of a direct trade between this port and Sydney, TENDERS will be received at this office, until the first day of August next, from all persons willing to enter into any engagement for the purpose.

The rates of freight and passages, and the number of trips per annum that will be guaranteed, should be specified.

The vessel must not be of less than seventy-five tons register, and must be open to all shippers.

Copies of the freight lists, both inwards and outwards, must be supplied to the Provincial Government, and the engagements for freight and passages must be under its supervision, in order that the accommodation, for which the bonus is to be given, may not be engrossed or forestalled by any party.

J. N. WATT.
Provincial Secretary's Office, New Plymouth,
22nd May, 1858.

Any further information respecting the above may be obtained on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

PLASTERERS.—TENDERS will be received on 21st instant for Plastering the Interior and Cementing Exterior of a House, now erecting at South Head, intended for a first-class hotel. Particulars at Office of Messrs. LEWIS, architects, William-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the completion of the Hall of Australian Library, Bent-street. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the office of Mr. E. T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1858. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TENDERS Wanted for the Plastering of a three-story House at the Glebe. Apply at Mr. Wood's mansion, to Mr. WORDSWORTH, below the Hereford Cottages.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are Required for the erection of out-offices, stable, and coach-house, and sundry alterations to a house in Campbell-street, Surry Hills. For particulars apply to Mr. T. ROWE, architect, 55, King-street, to whom sealed tenders must be delivered, on or before the 22nd of June.

TO PAINTERS, &c.—Tenders are invited for Painting, Papering, &c., at the Royal Hotel, Sydney. Specification may be seen on application to Mr. JOHN BIBB, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 22nd of June.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—Shed for Life Boat at Newcastle.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 28th instant, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Shed and Tramway for the life boat, at Newcastle.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Shed, Life Boat, Newcastle."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, or at the Police Office, Newcastle.

TENDERS FOR KILN-DRIED FLOUR.—The Tenders received in pursuance of the Notice of the 28th ultimo having been declined, the Honorable the Treasurer directs it to be notified that fresh tenders will be received at this office up to noon of FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, (on behalf of the Government of India,) for the supply of 100 tons of Kiln-dried Flour, packed in sound barrels, and subject to approval by a Board of Survey.

A sample barrel, distinctly marked with the Tenderer's name, to be left at the colonial store.

If the flour be of foreign manufacture, it must be delivered in original packages, and the brand named in the tender. Free storage will be required up to the date of shipment.

Payment will be made in cash, upon certificate from the Surveying officers that the quantity has been duly delivered, and passed as fit for the public service.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Kiln-dried Flour."

Further particulars can be obtained from the Colonial Storekeeper.

HENRY LANE, Secretary to the Treasury.
The Treasury, New South Wales, 11th June, 1858.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are required for the Masonry of the Re-construction of the Roadway to the Australian Gas Light Company's premises in Darling Harbour. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of BILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 136, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before noon of WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Tenders are invited for repairing a Chimney of the above institution, to be sent in by WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at noon. Specification of work to be done may be inspected on application to the CLERK at the Infirmary.

LOST HORSES.—LOST, lately, from Mondure, Burnett River, a powerful Brown Black Saddle HORSE branded M on the shoulder, about 14½ hands high. Lost, from Kolonga, Calanne River, two years ago, a large well-bred Chesnut MARE, branded JQ on the shoulder; when lost she had a chesnut filly foal by her side. A reward of one pound a head will be given to any one who informs the undersigned where any of the above horses are running. W. LANDSBOROUGH, Calanne River, near Gayndah, 12th May.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, on the 1st instant, from the Peninsula, a Bay MARE, branded IS off shoulder, stands about 15½ hands high, black points, a small patch of white on her hind quarters. One Pound Reward will be given if strayed, and the above reward will be given if stolen, on conviction of the offender or offenders. JAMES BOURKE, Windsor.

TO TRAVELLERS on the SOUTHERN ROAD.—Mr. GALVIN begs to inform travellers on the Southern Road, that a coach starts from the Camden Inn, for the train, twice daily, viz., half-past 6 a.m., and 3 p.m. Mr. G. intends to keep horses at livery at Sydney prices, on the best of hay and corn or oats. Mr. G. guarantees gentlemen leaving their horses at the Camden Inn having them fresh for the road on their return.

SHOEING FORGE OF THE H. E. L COMPANY'S HORSE REPOSITORY, Bligh and O'Connell streets.—The undersigned having just arrived in this colony from Edinburgh, where he has had twelve years' experience in the art of Farriery, during which time he has had every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the most approved methods of horse-shoeing, begs to inform the public of Sydney that he has taken a lease of the above forge, and trusts, by attention and civility, to merit a continuance of the support hitherto bestowed on that establishment.

GEORGE GLOVER.

N.B.—The forge will again be in operation, as usual, on FRIDAY next, the 11th June.

In reference to the above, I beg to state that I have let the above forge to George Glover, and now respectfully solicit, on his behalf, a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed by that establishment, being thoroughly convinced (from the recommendations which I have received of him,) of his capability, civility, and sobriety.

BUCHAN THOMSON.
H. E. L Company's Horse Repository, 8th June.

RHEUMATISM may be actually eradicated by a steady perseverance in the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills; the former entirely relieves the pains in a very few weeks by its penetrating qualities, while the latter acting internally purify the blood and fluids, rouses the dormancy of the bowels, and stimulates nature to throw off the morbific matter; thus these remedies act conjointly, and co-equally, restoring to the suffering patient sound health and buoyancy of spirits never before experienced. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!—Just received, a lot of very fine seed Oats, particularly adapted for late sowing, from their rapid growth. Seed oats from this store are warranted to grow, and a written guarantee given, if required. A fine sample of black oats; also, seed Wheat, red and white, on SALE, at FERRIS'S Stores, 259, Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.

NEW GOODS, just opened, ex Dawstone.—The undersigned begs to inform their numerous friends and customers in town and country, that their goods, ex Dawstone, from London, which have been purchased and selected there by Mr. JOHN HILL, JUN., for cash, whose long experience and knowledge in the furnishing department is a sufficient guarantee that the goods which have arrived, and now opened for inspection at their Warehouse, King-street, are of the best workmanship and superior quality, the whole being landed in the best possible order and condition, consisting of the undermentioned articles:

Cabriole sofas, in walnut and rosewood, very handsome
Cabriole lounges, ditto ditto, ditto
Victoria lounges, ditto ditto, ditto
Easy chairs to match, ditto ditto, ditto
Drawing-room chairs, various patterns, ditto ditto
Victoria easy chairs, ditto ditto
Marble-top cheffoniers, with plate glass backs and doors, ditto ditto, ditto
Loo tables, 5 feet, 4 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet, ditto ditto
Oval loo tables, ditto ditto, ditto
Occasional tables, ditto ditto, ditto
Chess and coffee tables
Card tables, ditto ditto, ditto
Sideboards, with plate glass backs
Marble-top washstands, single and double
Toilet table, ditto, to match
First-class telescope dining tables, with screws
Mahogany and oak hall chairs
Marble slab toilet glasses, various sizes
Cherry and walnut wood conversational chairs, wicker seats, very handsome
Mahogany and oak hat stands and chairs to match
Ditto ditto, Union hall tables
Mahogany easy chairs, in maroon morocco
Ditto dining-room chairs ditto. And
A great assortment of red and white balloon-back bedroom chairs
Children's ditto
Canterbury whatnots, in walnut and rosewood
Music stools, ditto
Portable garden seats
Picnic folding chairs
Verandah ditto
Reclining chairs
Invalids' ditto, superior quality
Children's fancy chairs
Handsome dinner services
Breakfast and tea sets, white and gold
Perambulators, with and without hoods
Fancy table mats
Ladies' folding cane-seated chairs
Walnut wood ditto, superior
Dumb waiters
Butler's trays and stands
Shower baths, with and without force pumps
Baths, various sorts and sizes
Office japanned washstands, with furniture complete
Toilet services, ditto ditto
Bidets, slop buckets, pails, stable buckets, &c., too numerous to particularise.

Also,

A large assortment of oilcloth, various widths and patterns
Kidderminster carpets
Brussels and tapestry ditto
Handsome hearthrugs and door slips
Table covers, superior quality
Cocoa fibre door mats
Gig wool mats
Coir matting, various widths
Also, a large assortment of furniture, &c., too numerous to particularise.

The whole, together with their immense stock of colonial manufactured furniture, will be sold at low prices, so as to make room for further shipments, daily expected to arrive.

JOHN HILL, Junior, and SONS, Cabinet Makers and importers, 100, King-street.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS—When ordering your Winter Stock of Woollens, remember COLONIAL TWEEDS, which are better adapted for winter wear than any cloth known. To be had direct from the manufacturers THOMAS BARKER and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney; or from any of the wholesale warehousemen in Sydney or Maitland.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 178, George-street opposite Hunter-street,

Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

MARBLE MANTEL PIECES.—Statuary—Italian vein
Sicilian vein, and Dove.
C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

PLATE GLASS ON SALE.—

90 x 48	68 x 18
84 x 42	56 x 18
72 x 36	36 x 36
80 x 17	36 x 18

And a variety of intermediate sizes.
C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned.—
Sheet iron
Dray and coach bolts and nuts
Engineering ditto
Boiler rivets
Muntz's patent sheathing metal
Ditto ditto nails
Vertical boring machine
Saw punching machine
Vertical saw frame, to cut 3½ feet
Horizontal steam engine, 12 H. P.
Stone cutting machine
Brick-making machine
Patent derrick cranes of 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 tons power.
WILLIAM MACDONALD, general importer, 10, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay.

SEED OATS, Seed Oats.—New Zealand and Colonial seed oats, 8s. and 10s. per bushel, full weight 40 lbs.—may be seen growing at the Stores
Fine sample oats, for race horses
Seed Cape and English barley
Superior sample seed wheat
Lucerne, clover, rye grass seed, &c.
Also, fresh Tasmanian onion seed.
On SALE at FERRIS' Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—Morewood and Rogers' patent Galvanized Tinned Iron.
6 feet x 2 feet—24, 26, and 28 gauge.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., 396, George-street.

FLOOR CLOTHS, Floor Cloths, Floor Cloths.—Just received, ex Dawstone, a large consignment of superior well seasoned floor cloths, of various widths and new patterns. JOHN HILL, jun., and SONS, importers, 100, King-street.

FUNERALS FURNISHED on the most moderate terms, by JOHN HILL, jun., and SONS, undertakers, King and Riley streets.

PLATE GLASS.—On SALE, of the Thames Plate Glass Company, London, from 140 x 75 to 15 x 12, in every size required. HAEGE and PRELL, Elizabeth-street North, Circular Quay.

HATS, CAPS, GOLD BRAID, BANDS, &c., ex Alarm.—B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to 13 cases, ex above, consisting of
Ladies' and gentlemen's superior light black and drab hats
A large assortment of boy's Glengarry bonnets, caps, &c.
Also a superior lot of gold braid, cord, bands, military and navy ornaments, &c., &c.
All kinds of hats and caps made to order.
Manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

BILLIARD TABLES.—On SALE, of the well-known manufacture of George Webb, Hackett, successor of Hopkins and Stephens, and of Thurston. Also, Billiard Bagatelle Tables, 12 feet x 4 feet, and 10 feet x 3 feet, with slate beds, &c., complete. HAEGE and PRELL, Elizabeth-street North, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Hinst's, and other French brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, dark and pale. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

TEAS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, the very superior parcels of tea, ex Cornwall, and Norwood, consisting of congous, in half-chests. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All Homœopathic Medicines, in the various preparations; Medicine Cases, of all sizes; Domestic Medicine Guides; the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and most of the works published on this science, may be obtained at the Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. BELL and HUNTLEY.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, best quality, 2s. per lb. BELL and HUNTLEY.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and a special jury of twelve.

EALES V. M'DOUGALL.

This was an action for trespass upon a squatting station.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Wise, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Plunkett, Q.C., Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Butler, appeared for the defendant.

The question of boundary forming the subject matter of this action was one which had already been litigated in various ways before the Court. The trial was not concluded, and will probably last several days.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Therry and a jury of four.

STOCKDALE V. HARGRAVES.

This case, which began yesterday, was concluded. The declaration was upon a deed by which the defendant covenanted to allow the plaintiff to clear his station at Brisbane Water of certain horses and cattle then running there, which were to be sold by the plaintiff, and in consideration for which trouble and labour the plaintiff was to receive twenty-five per cent. commission. The defendant on his part covenanted to furnish the plaintiff with such accommodation as he and his men should require whilst so engaged in collecting the cattle together, with the use of certain horses for the same purpose. The alleged ground of the present action was that the defendant had not provided the accommodation stipulated for, and had hindered the plaintiff in collecting the horses and cattle, whereby he had been deprived of the profits which he would otherwise have made.

The Attorney-General, and Mr. Stephen, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Cary, and Mr. Norton, for the defendant.

The main question at issue was whether the defendant had hindered the plaintiff as complained. The evidence on this point was conflicting, and though lengthy, yet altogether without interest. The plaintiff and his witnesses gave evidence to show, that they had been turned out of the house where they were staying, and that the defendant and his men used the horses which the plaintiff was entitled to, for the purpose of collecting the cattle. The defendant and other witnesses proved that the plaintiff had the best accommodation that was to be had, and that the defendant had not deprived the plaintiff of the use of the horses as complained of by the plaintiff.

His Honor summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

JURY COURT.—Special Juries of Twelve.—Eales v. M'Dougall, M'Bean v. Gwynne (part heard), Machattie v. Bloxsome and others.

BANCO COURT.—Juries of Four.—Voss v. Atkinson, Ryan v. Greaves, Aitken v. Shea, Morgan v. Ryan and others, Pickering v. Green, Canning v. Irby.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

His Honor the Chief Commissioner being unable, by reason of indisposition, to be present to-day, the several meetings set down were of necessity postponed. William S. Taylor, adjourned second, until half-past 2 o'clock p.m. to-morrow; George Vidler, John Gordon, Thomas Russell Duigan, and Muriel and Miller, for certificates, until noon on Thursday; Andrew Coventry, postponed third, until noon on Saturday; George C. Tuting, adjourned special, for proof of claims, until 2 p.m. on Tuesday next; John Minors, adjourned second, and for examination, until half-past 1 p.m. on the 30th instant; and John A. Parfitt, adjourned second, until 11 a.m. on the 1st proximo.

SURRENDERS.

William Gill Hawker, of Hexham, farm labourer. Liabilities, £230. Assets—value of personal property, £13 10s. Deficit, £216 10s. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Joseph Pritchard, of George-street, Sydney, shoemaker, on petition and affidavit. Probable liabilities, £850; assets, £620. Ten days allowed for the preparation and filing of a schedule. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Owen Glanham, of George-street, Sydney, wine and spirit merchant. Liabilities, £600 7s. 5d. Assets—value of personal property, £260; outstanding debts, £250; total, £470. Deficit, £130 7s. 5d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

Upon reading the petition of James Ling, of Baulkham Hills, fruit-dealer, a rule *nisi* was granted, returnable on the 10th proximo, requiring the firm of Lawless and Company (Thomas Lawless, Michael Lawless, James M'Crossen, Henry Wright, John Green, Patrick Carney, and John Lineham) of Sydney, Melbourne, and Geelong, fruiterers, to show cause why their estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of their creditors.—Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 16.—John Tucker, special, to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of an offer of composition, 11. Richard and Francis Smith, second, half-past 11. Patrick Cummins, single, half-past 12. Bartin Haigh, single, 1. James Cook, special, for proof of debts, half-past 1. Francis Timmins, adjourned certificate, 2. William S. Taylor, adjourned second, half-past two.

Thursday, 17.—Joseph Wyatt, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Rudolph Schlostein, adjourned special, for examination, half-past 10. Thomas Parkinson, single, 11. William J. M. Hillyer, first, half-past 11. George Vidler, John Gordon, Thomas Russell Duigan, Muriel and Miller, for certificates, 12. John Regan single, half-past 12. Vince Carr, senior, first, 1. William Shearman, first, half-past 1.—*At Maitland*, John Cinamon, single, 12.

Friday, 18.—William Scurr, first, half-past 10. Hugh Taylor, special, for examination, 11. John Hamilton, special, for examination, half-past 1. Robert King, adjourned single, half-past 2.

Saturday, 19.—Andrew Coventry, adjourned third, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Elliott.

Thirteen drunkards were on conviction sentenced to the usual penalties. A man who to inebriety added obscenity, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Eliza Burns, found wandering about at an unusual hour, was taken into custody under the Vagrant Act, having no home, nor following any lawful occupation for a maintenance. To be imprisoned three months.

Two other charges on the general list—one for uttering forged cheques, and the other for an assault—were postponed (having been previously heard in part), owing to the absence of witnesses, whose evidence is necessary to make out the cases.

On the summons paper were fifty-three cases. The greater part were against persons who had neglected to register their dogs as required by law. One information was dismissed for informality; two or three defendants were fined in the minimum penalty (ten shillings), and the rest were withdrawn on payment of costs—defendants having registered their dogs since the dates mentioned in the informations. The City Solicitor prosecuted a number of persons for infractions of the Sewerage Act, by allowing their water-closets to overflow and become nuisances to their respective neighbourhoods. Some of the informations were withdrawn, the nuisances having been abated, and in the rest a penalty of 20s. was imposed, with 15s. costs. William White, of Sussex-street, publican, was prosecuted by inspector Read for having abandoned his licensed house as his usual place of abode, and, the evidence having sustained the information, the license was adjudged to be cancelled for the remainder of the year.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

James Williams and Jacob M'Kay were fined 10s. each for drunkenness in public places; in default of payment to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

George Murray, charged with desertion from the Joshua, was sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Richard Crooks and Charles Thompson, two seamen belonging to the Norwood, who were apprehended when stowed away on board the American ship Asterion, were now convicted of desertion, and sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Robert Hughes, a deserter from the ship Northern Light, who had also stowed himself away on board the Cherokee, was, on conviction, sent to gaol for twelve weeks.

Joseph Donsmore and William Tennent, two deserters from the Jane, who were apprehended at Cook's River, were sentenced to the same imprisonment as the three before-mentioned offenders.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 12TH.—POLICE OFFICE.—Before Messrs. F. O. Darvall, J. F. M'Dougal, J. Lackey, and A. S. M'Dougal.—Samuel Jenner, of Baulkham Hills, complained that his servant, Samuel Boyce, had by carelessness in the performance of his duty caused the death of a horse which was in his charge. Mr. Jenner was absent from home, and his servant took the horse and dray out to fetch wood from the bush; when Mr. Jenner returned home he was informed by Boyce that a tree had fallen on the horse and killed it; Mr. Jenner was taken by his servant to the place where the horse was killed, and found that the tree had been cut through with an axe, all but an inch of wood; the horse had cost £34. Samuel Tuckwell stated that he was taken to the spot where the horse was killed, by Robert Palmer, a servant of Mr. Jenner, who was in the bush with another horse and dray at the same time as defendant; he examined the stump carefully, there was not so much as an inch of wood supporting the tree, which was about a foot in diameter; he did not believe that any person could avoid seeing the state of the tree, which was newly cut, and with an axe. Robert Palmer stated that he was close to Boyce at the time the tree fell; he had not been under the tree himself; did not perceive that the tree was cut; there was no scrub or underwood about the tree. Boyce was fined £20, to go as compensation to his master, or to be confined in gaol fourteen days.—Mr. Jenner brought up another of his servants, George Moore, who, by his careless driving, had run a dray loaded with wood against the fence on the Windsor Road, just opposite to his (Jenner's) house. The dray was upset, and the shaft horse had its leg broken close to its shoulder. Mr. Jenner, when he saw the horse, ordered it to be shot, to put it out out of its misery. The horse had cost £54, and was quiet and easy to drive. Samuel Tuckwell stated that he is a blacksmith, living close to Mr. Jenner. He did not see the accident, but came up directly afterwards; the place was not difficult to pass; he had seen the man driving very carelessly that morning; he knew the horse well, and it was very quiet. The same order was made as in the previous case.

Before Messrs. F. O. Darvall, J. C. Mackay, and James Byrnes.—Dein Chine, a Chinaman, was charged with having robbed another Chinaman called Cowne, a servant of Mr. A. Payten, of Parramatta, of a gold watch, two gold chains, £3 in money, and sundry articles of wearing apparel. Dein Chine was apprehended at Lansdowne Bridge, where he had left at the toll-gate house a bundle which he said he would call for in a day or two. A constable was placed in the house, and when Chine made his appearance he was taken, and several articles belonging to Cowne, with his name on them, were found in his possession. Cowne stated that he had entertained his countryman for a few days, and gave him a bed in his room; when he got up on the morning of the 6th instant, Dein Chine had vanished, and his property also. Committed to take his trial at the next Parramatta Quarter Sessions.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret extremely to have to record the death of Mr. James Pye, jun., who died on the 11th instant, about 11 o'clock p.m., in his father's house, in Parramatta. Mr. Pye, on last Tuesday, about midday, was driving a young horse in a dray, the horse bolted, and in turning in at the gate, Mr. Pye tried to get off the shafts on which he had been standing, and his leg was caught between the wheel and the gate-post and frightfully shattered below the knee. The leg was not taken off, mortification set in, and death was inevitable, as he was too weak to stand an operation. Much regret has been felt in Parramatta concerning this sad occurrence. Mr. Pye was an excellent young man. We understand he was to have been married on Monday next, the day before the one on which he will now be buried.

CAMDEN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 14TH.—On Sunday last two sermons were preached in the new Wesleyan Chapel at Camden on behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. In the morning by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Parramatta, and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Eggleston, of Sydney; collections were made at the close of each service in aid of the society, which amounted to about £12. Public meetings are to be held during the week at Camden and the neighbouring churches.

READING ROOM.—A meeting was called about three weeks ago to form a debating class and reading room. About twenty members set their names down, a committee was selected, consisting of seven, to carry out the necessary arrangements, and up to the present time there appears every hope of its success.

Again we have been disappointed in the non-arrival of the afternoon mail. The afternoon mail of Saturday did not reach here till half-past nine on Saturday evening, which was too late for delivery, so instead of getting the papers on the day of publication we had to wait till the following day.

The weather has been very dull and gloomy the last two days, showing every indication of rain.

About one hundred and twenty Chinese passed through here this morning on their way to the diggings.

THE PETERSHAM STATION BOX.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—About a year since the railway officials received some two hundred and sixty pounds from Mr. Russell Jones, being a sum collected from the residents here to have a station made. Two platforms were formed, and one of them adorned with a canvassed covered box, exactly six feet square on the outside, for the station-master, but unaccompanied by either seats or shelter for the various persons who assemble there to meet the trains, who are thus left unprotected from "the summer's heats or winter's cold," or rain. This neglect of the railway authorities I believe is unparalleled in England, Ireland, and France, and I should hope in any part of the world. It is perfectly disgraceful that this rising outlet, within three and a-half miles from the metropolis, should be thus neglected, and calls loudly for redress, and I hope the authorities will at length favour us with a few seats and a shed, which, after receiving so much money from us for this shabby canvas box, we have a right to expect.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
PETERSHAM.

THE THEOLOGICAL TEST.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Some excellent people seem to be afraid that the University may, if left to itself, be found guilty of awarding honours to men called Atheists—that is, to men who deny the existence of the Divinity, or of any power superior to human powers.

I think such apprehensions require but a little consideration to set them at rest.

In the first place there are no such men as Atheists—or rather, perhaps, there are no men worthy of University honours who *can* be atheists—not if they were to try. It is impossible for any man of ordinary cultivation to doubt the existence of Omnipotence. There may have been men who, in madness or baseness, have effected disbelief; but actual disbelief is not possible to human faculties in a state of sanity. The very ignorant can have no doubt, because their creed is the creed of their associates, who are never found without a creed, which in some form or other renders homage to God. The ignorant obtain their creed from custom, and they adopt it without inquiry or conviction. As for the cultivated man, the man who has some education before he goes to the University, and must have more before he can obtain any degree from it, he may deny, but he cannot doubt. Every science, every branch of human knowledge worth learning, and every extension of mental power, all and each attest the existence of the Deity by evidence which it is not in human nature to resist.

In the second place, if it be possible by early training, or other means, to make men atheists in creed, without enquiry, or conviction, a university education ought to be such as to be incompatible with atheism. If the University is to grant honours to men ignorant of all the sciences, ignorant of the world we live in, ignorant of all we have learned of the world beyond us, and unused to exercise their own mental powers, it is very possible that honours may be granted to men who could easily be converted to atheism, or to any other ism whatever. If nothing but the dead languages and credulity are to be taught in the University, the graduates who are not atheists at their examination may become atheists afterwards. But it is said that the University is to teach science as well as language, and to improve more of the mental powers than memory. Mere scholars may believe in anything, and atheism among other things, but for a man of science to be an atheist is altogether impossible.

To make laws against phantoms might do no harm if we had any guarantee that they would not affect realities. But the law proposed, ostensibly for the exclusion of atheists from University honours, operates in other ways. At first it would compel many students to attend the colleges, and pamper them up till they become extortionate and domineering. But afterwards, to escape such exactions and supervision, students would ignore all connection with them. They would join a church which had no college. Existing colleges would then want more law, and after that becomes worn out, they would want more and more, till at last the University would be abandoned altogether as a pompous old sham, the property of a cluster of colleges, not wise enough to know their own interests.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,
CUI BONA.
7th June.

SOUTH FRICA.

From the Cape we have papers to the 17th of April.

The Governor, Sir G. Grey, had obtained leave of absence, and was shortly to sail for England.

Dr. Livingstone was anxiously looked for at the Cape. His father-in-law, the Rev. Robert Moffat, had arrived there from the Kuruman, for the purpose of meeting his daughter and her husband.

Concerning immigration movements, the *Cape Argus* has the following summary:—In the last session of the Colonial Parliament, an act was passed for applying a sum or £50,000 in introducing immigrants from Europe. The objects to be secured, as declared in the Act itself, were to provide a supply of labour, and to add to the general population of the colony. Since then, immigration committees and secretaries have been appointed at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth; local committees have also been formed; a commissioner and two agents have been sent home, and the first ship, with 336 statute adults, is on its way out. In December of last year, the Governor, to whose earnest advocacy we are almost entirely indebted, for the preceding Act, caused a Government notice to be issued, offering to assist, by advances on security, the many colonists occupying a respectable position, but who were yet unable to defray the expense of bringing their friends out, and unwilling from a feeling of honourable pride, to avail themselves of the existing Government relations. In January of the present year, another Government notice was issued, inviting the co-operation of landed proprietors in encouraging a scheme of immigration. The resident magistrates were to be supplied with forms for applications of the above nature, and were instructed to forward all such applications, with their report to the immigration boards in Cape Town or Port Elizabeth. Another scheme of the Governor's, namely, selling or leasing portions of large estates to small farmers and agricultural labourers, found great favour in the country, especially amongst the Dutch farmers. In common with the Australian colonies this country, though not to such an extent, feels the evil effects of a system which has placed vast estates, comprising the most valuable land, in comparatively few hands, and rendered it difficult for settlers with small capital to provide themselves with the acreage necessary for this purpose. This scheme was accordingly well devised to relieve the country and promote its development. But what has become of it? The forms to be filled up, for which frequent applications have been made to the resident magistrates, have never been forwarded.

Hostilities had broken out between the Orange Free State and a tribe of Kaffirs, known as the Basuto. The *Mercantile Advertiser* refers to the circumstance thus: We find by a proclamation in the Orange Free State *Gazette*, that war is in effect formally announced between that state and the Basuto chief, Moshesh. The dispute seems to have originated on questions respecting boundaries which were left in an unsatisfactory state when British authority was withdrawn from that side of the Orange river. All endeavours to settle the question amicably appear to have failed. We suspect they are unable to restrain, or bring to a reasonable compromise, people who reflect less deeply than they are capable of doing, on the worthlessness of the thing in dispute compared with the horrors of an exterminating war. Had the parties appealed to a third party, such as the Governor of this colony, as an arbitrator, whose interests it is to reconcile the parties on just grounds, and who, acting in the face of the world, could not be suspected of partiality, this great calamity might possibly have been avoided.

The *Zuid Afrikaan* gives the particulars of a collision which had taken place between the belligerents:—The papers to hand yesterday confirm the report of a conflict having taken place between the free-state commando and the natives. Before sending the commando into Basutoland, the President, it seems, instructed Landdrost Sauer to proceed to the mission station Beersheba and Hebron, and either to expel or to subject those of the enemy who might be there. From those who should wish to submit to the government he was to take the oath of allegiance; he was also to disarm them, and to take as hostages their headman, sons, or other principal persons; should they refuse or offer resistance, he was to use force. The missionaries and their families were not to be touched, but they were to remain at Beersheba, and deprived of all communication with the Basutos, on pain of suffering imprisonment. On the 23rd March Landdrost Sauer reported that the chief Mooy, of Moroko's tribe, was the only one who had submitted, all the others having refused. He had consequently attacked them, killing about 30. A patrol placed at the Caledon also shot about 20, having, previous to his arrival, already had an engagement with Nehemiah's patrol, who had come from Elandsberg to reinforce Beersheba. The casualties on the part of the Burghers were two men slightly wounded, and one horse killed. Landdrost Sauer captured about 3000 head of cattle, and a goodly number of horses, and expected that Commandant Weber would also bring in a large number of cattle. In the vicinity of Korannaberg 170 burghers, under Commandant Pretorius, had an engagement with commandos of the chief Paulus Moperi and Molitzani, all well armed and mounted, and numbering about 900 men. After an obstinate fight of three hours, the enemy was routed and fled to the mountains, being hotly pursued until evening. Between 35 and 40 were killed, and several horses. Upwards of thirty horses, some guns, powder-horns, and belts, were captured. On the part of the burghers one man was slightly wounded in the shoulder, and another, named Delange, was killed, having imprudently made a dash into the enemy's ranks. According to a private communication Commandant Weber had two other engagements, subsequent to the above, with the people of Boshuli, and taken his town. The chief had fled further into the Langeberg. The enemy lost about 50 men killed, and 154 head of cattle, and 45 horses. The burghers had only one man slightly wounded in the leg. Whilst Weber was engaged in this fight, Nehemiah with about 200 horsemen endeavoured to attack him in the rear. About thirty burghers were at once detached, by whom he was soon put to flight, having lost six men killed. Weber's force consisted of about 300 men—that of the Kafirs of about 1000.

Sir George Grey had called down upon himself a burst of indignation in consequence of his having offered the Indian government to receive into the colony ten regiments of mutinied sepoys.

The dangers arising from the presence in the settled districts of large numbers of Kaffirs were exciting apprehension, and the Legislative Council had appointed a Committee to consider the subject.

From British Kaffraria there is no news of interest. It is stated, however, by the *Anglo African*, on the authority of a correspondent, that the removal of headquarters is for the present abandoned, and that Sir James Jackson is to go to Cape Town for three months, whilst Sir George Grey is on the frontier. The Invalids (3000) from India, are also likely to be sent to Cape Town, and not to King William's Town. Sir James Jackson has lately undergone a medical operation which will, for a time, prevent his removal.

The *Cape Advertiser* mentions, that since the commencement of 1858, public attention has been unceasingly directed to those public works which are the main instruments of agriculture and commerce, and which, by promoting intercourse, and condensing the population, render education, religious instruction, and all that constitutes high civilisation, attainable—namely, roads, bridges, improvement of navigable rivers, and the construction of canals for irrigation and transport. These have been the chief topics of thought and conversation in every district, and we believe in every family, for some months; and the opening of two great mountain passes, the Zuurberg and Meiring's Poort, through which the unlimited produce of the interior may be poured down to Port Elizabeth and Mossel Bay, so far from satisfying our zeal for improvement, has inflamed it to the highest degree of impatience. In the immense traffic with which every new road is immediately crowded, all men see the proof that but one obstacle existed to the rapid extension of agriculture in this colony. Had our *viabilité*, our road system, equalled that of the United States or Canada, South Africa, and not North America, would have been the granary of Europe. As our wool has risen in a few years from nothing to 17,000,000 of pounds' weight annually, and will soon be 30,000,000, so our wheat would have been exported by millions of bushels or millions of quarters.

Abduction.—On Tuesday morning, the detective police arrested a man named Edward Burns, alias Smith, who is charged with abduction, under circumstances which lead to a belief that he will be indicted for a capital offence. His victim is a girl scarcely ten years of age, and a daughter of a Mr. Turner, a pianoforte-tuner, residing in Castlereagh-street, Sydney. The prisoner is represented as having induced her to leave home under a pretence that he would take her to school to her brother; but instead of doing so, he prevailed on her to accompany him on board a steamer, and brought her on to Melbourne. The child's parents are not yet aware of her destination. When apprehended, prisoner, who is a middle-aged man, stated the girl was his sister. He has been remanded for a week.—*Melbourne Herald.*

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, June 15.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. PARKES asked the hon. the Colonial Secretary, as a question of order, when the Government intended proceeding with the Chinese Immigration Bill, and whether, under existing circumstances, it is not desirable to ascertain the feeling of the House as to the expediency of postponing the other business on the paper, in order to proceed at once with the proposed legislation on this subject? He had been induced to put this question from a consideration of various facts connected with the case, especially the important one that within the last eleven days 2000 of these people had landed on our shores.

Mr. COWPER agreed with the hon. member that the settlement of the Chinese question was one of extreme urgency, and he could assure the hon. member that it was the sincere desire of the Government to press on the further consideration of the bill that afternoon.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM COCKATOO.

Mr. COWPER said, in reference to a question put to him the other afternoon by the hon. member for the South Riding (Mr. Flood), that he was then in a position to give a detailed answer. He had procured from the Water Police Magistrate a report touching the whole circumstances of the case, from which it appeared—"The statement published in the *Empire* newspaper of the 10th instant, and read by Mr. Flood in the Legislative Assembly, is substantially correct as regards the manner in which the men attempted their escape, and must have been supplied by some person on the island. It is not true, however, that the firing was continued after it was absolutely justifiable, nor that they were in a state of complete exhaustion when compelled to hold on to the stern of the provision boat. It is not true that one of the men had partially succeeded in getting into the bow of the provision boat and that he was forced into the water again. It is true that two free officers of the penal establishment (as well as the Inspector of Police) assisted them in getting up the steep bank (which at this place is nearly perpendicular) by taking hold of their hands, and they were subsequently treated by the Superintendent in the most considerate manner."

PETITIONS.

Mr. DALLEY presented a petition from John Baker Smithers, chairman of a public meeting held at Paddington, praying that the Electoral Bill may be passed without alteration in any of its main principles, and with all practicable speed.

Petition received.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table the undermentioned paper:—"Return to the address in reference to the retirement from office of Police Magistrate or Commissioners of Crown Lands, adopted on motion of Mr. Parkes, on the 16th April last."

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table the undermentioned paper:—"Despatch of 23rd March, 1858, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the manner in which the mail contract has hitherto been performed by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company."

Ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS PRINTED.

The following petitions were ordered to be printed: Petition relative to the Publicans' Licensing Bill, presented by Mr. Marks on the 11th instant.

Petition relative to the bridge at Cockfighter's Creek, presented by Mr. Piddington on the 11th instant.

THE GOLD SEIZURE.

Mr. FORSTER moved, "1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the late seizure of gold-dust and sovereigns on board the Ethereal, and Mary Nicholson, on October 16th, 1857, from certain Chinamen, and, in particular, upon the manner in which the proceeds of the said seizure have been distributed by the Executive Government; and that all proceedings of the select committee of last session, and the two petitions from certain Chinamen, presented by Mr. Dalley on the 13th and 16th April last, be referred to this committee. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Dalley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Hay, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Faucett, Mr. Jamison, and Mr. Cox." He had been induced in a great measure to ask for a reconsideration of this subject, in consequence of having been credibly informed that the Chinese from whom this gold had been taken were still walking about the streets of Sydney in a positive state of destitution. The money by which they had been enabled to procure this gold was in a certain sense trust money, and having lost both it and the gold, they were afraid to go back to China lest they should be murdered by their countrymen, and for a like reason they were afraid to go back to the diggings, where so many of their countrymen were at work. The committee appointed to enquire into this subject last session had succeeded in eliciting some valuable information, but owing to the dissolution of the House they had not been permitted to complete their labours. As, therefore, the expediency of enquiring into this matter had already been acknowledged by the House, he did not think it would be required of him then to enter fully into the general question.

Mr. DALLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. MARTIN observed that he would have no hesitation in assenting to this motion if, as the hon. mover had asserted, it was likely to result in any valuable information relative to the Chinese question. But this had not been shown, and in the absence of any such reason, he could see no object to be gained by the motion, except that of invading the functions of the Executive and Courts of Justice. The hon. gentleman, moreover, had not stated that he was desirous in any way to favour the Chinese, nor had he even hinted that the Courts of Justice, the Executive, or its officials, had committed any wrong in the transactions alluded to. If any such charge had been made, he could have understood the desirableness of an enquiry such as was proposed, but, under the circumstances, he could see no useful purpose likely to be answered by it. In reference to seizures of this kind, the law pointed out in the plainest terms possible the course to be adopted, and it rested entirely with the ordinary tribunals and authorities to decide as to the application of that law. The course pointed out was this: In cases of seizure, a certain time was allowed for the party supposed to be aggrieved to claim the property seized. This rule had been duly observed in the Chinese affair, but not one of them thought it desirable to prefer any claim within the time required by law, although he knew of his own knowledge that the Chinese were aware of the necessity of complying with this rule. In consequence of their not having complied with the law in this respect, their property became forfeited, and was of course disposed of as the provisions of the Act directed. Such being the nature of this transaction, and there being no charge brought forward either against the Courts of Justice or the Executive Government, what he would like to know would be the utility of instituting this enquiry? In his opinion it could only have two objects, either to obtain a concession of mercy in favour of the Chinese whose property had been forfeited, or to set up a select committee of the House as superior to the Supreme Court of the colony, and the only proper tribunal for deciding questions of this kind. If the latter object were aimed at he need not remind them that they would soon become overwhelmed with questions which ought only to be disposed of by the ordinary Courts of Justice; and if the other object were contemplated, that of mercy to the Chinese, who it was proved had wilfully violated the law of the country in which they had obtained their gold, what mitigating circumstances, he would ask, did their case present? What did it matter to whom the money belonged that they had made use of in the country? The mere fact of a person being a trustee, acting for other people, did not at all lessen the enormity of the crime. If the honorable member would amend his motion so as to make it subservient in procuring some useful information, in reference to the Chinese question, he would have no objection to give him his vote, but unless some such modification were introduced, he would most certainly vote in opposition.

Mr. THORNTON said he thought the object of the mover of the present motion contemplated something in addition to what had been stated by the hon. member who had just sat down. It was desired, he (Mr. Thornton) apprehended, that some certificate or acknowledgment should be given by the Legislature as to the mode in which the money was disposed of; that the committee would be enabled to give to the Chinamen such a decision as would afford them an opportunity of explanation, when, on returning among their countrymen, they should be called upon to account for the loss of the property. They would by that means be enabled to tell their friends that it had been forfeited, and that the forfeiture was certified by that House. Besides, he thought there were some peculiar hardships in their case; for he had known cases of seizure in which, after good reason had been shown that no smuggling was intended, that the property seized had been restored. With respect to the seizure of the Chinamen's gold, a strong objection had been urged, and the question raised whether it was legal or illegal. The ship had not cleared out, and the gold had not been shipped; so that, in seizing it, the Customs' officers must have shown an undue amount of greediness not usual in Customs' business generally. Those were matters fit for the consideration of a select committee; and taking a common-sense view of the question—that the seizure on board of one of the ships was not legal, and that the Chinamen were now beyond doubt in straitened circumstances, he thought the House would decide that the money had been improperly seized, and feel bound to afford some relief from the hardship of their case, in order to enable them to return to their country. He should support the motion, as he thought some good might be done for men, who, to a certain extent, he thought had been unjustly used.

Mr. DONALDSON thought the speech of the hon. Attorney-General appeared rather too great for the occasion, and seemed like breaking a fly upon a chariot wheel. He (Mr. Donaldson) did not see why the House should not entertain the question. The same question had been taken up by the previous Parliament, and he did not think any new circumstances had arisen which should prevent it from being entertained by the present House, unless the Government meant to say, by kicking them so unceremoniously out of the House last session, that they meant to put a stop to all sorts of enquiries and investigations. Apart from the fact that this inquiry had been undertaken, he was of opinion rightly, by the House during last session, he thought that, coming here strangers as they were, and as such probably extremely ignorant of our laws, the House would be acting with strict propriety in entertaining their case. The brightness of justice would not be dimmed by an enquiry into a small matter like that, for its dignity was increased by taking up the cause of the humble and helpless. But suppose that some of the most intelligent of those Chinamen should learn that the question as to the legal seizure of their gold had been brought into the House of Legislature, what must be their opinion of hon. members when they heard that the matter was shelved; and when those unfortunate beings were sent back to their country, and were asked by their friends what had become of the gold, what must be the opinion of their countrymen when they were told that the members of that House who sought to inquire into the matter were hushed when breathed upon by the Colonial Secretary? Why they would be taught to look upon the Parliament of this colony as a bauble, and its members as footballs to be kicked about at the pleasure of the Colonial Secretary. He thought, for those two reasons, the House ought not to pass over this matter; and, notwithstanding what the hon. Attorney-General might say, if hon. members could be found willing to take up the enquiry, the Government ought not to oppose the feeling of the House. But besides that, he thought there was another reason why the enquiry should be made: they should not have any other impression of the Government of this country than that it was just, perfectly just; and they should be told that the Government was right in taking the gold from them. Let them know that if they thought justice had not been done to them, the Legislature was willing to enquire into the matter. He hoped his hon. friend would press his motion to a division, and he (Mr. Donaldson) would vote with him.

Mr. COWPER thought the hon. member could scarcely mean to insist that if any hon. member of that House was willing to take up an enquiry in Select Committee, the House, whether he were right or wrong, and anticipating the legality or illegality of the grounds stated, ought to grant it. It would be recollected, although a previous Parliament had granted a committee for inquiry into this matter, that the members of the present Government had opposed it, and in a small House the division was nearly equal. If the hon. member had asked for a committee to inquire into the operation of the law affecting the case he could support the motion. It had been stated that it was a case of hardship; that the Chinamen knew nothing about the law of this country, and that one of the ships had not been cleared out when the seizure was made. The hon. member then read from a clause of the Customs Further Regulation Act, to show that it was required by law that before any gold should be shipped, or be waterborne to be shipped in order to be exported, notice should be sent to the Custom House officer, by the exporter or his agents fixing a time and place for examining it when placed in boxes or packages for exportation. The law, he continued, inflicted no hardship, but appeared very reasonable. Hon. members must see, too, that a real case of smuggling had been made out, for the vessel was lying below Pinchgut ready for sea, and it was only at the last moment the seizure took place. Neither had the Customs' officers, as was thought by one hon. member, shown more than usual alertness in the execution of their duties. The appropriation had been made under the Act, and the proceeds were distributed in accordance with its provisions—so whether it was or was not thought desirable that some modification should take place in the Act, at present it was the law of the land, and as such it should be respected. If the motion of the hon. member had been for an inquiry into the working of the law for the purpose of relieving it from bearing unjustly upon any class of persons, the Government would have been glad to accede to the proposal, but it would oppose the present motion.

Mr. THORNTON begged to say that his view of the law relating to this case was correct. The hon. member explained that the gold could not be considered as shipped; it was worn about the bodies of the men, and that being known by the Custom House officers they waited their opportunity until the last moment.

Mr. HAY thought the only grievance yet complained of in the working of the existing law was to be found in the present case. The hon. Colonial Secretary was willing to grant a committee to inquire into the working of the Act; and though he (Mr. Hay) thought it was not necessary to wait till they heard of such a multitude of grievances in the working of the Act, as to justify its entire revision, yet, having heard of the hardship of its working in the present case of the Chinamen, they were bound to enquire into its operation in this instance, without going into its details as a whole. He had voted in favour of granting a committee when a member of the last administration, under whom the Act was passed; and if any portion of the Act which they had passed was found to work ill it was the bounden duty of the present Government to give way to an investigation. He did not think it would be expected that any act could be passed affecting such complicated matters as the regulation of the gold-fields, the duty upon gold, and its exportation, without some provision in it being found to work badly. The result of a committee taking up this matter would be beneficial, if doubts were removed as to the justice of the seizure, and satisfaction afforded that the distribution of the forfeited property had been distributed in accordance with the law. The House required to know something more of the character of these Chinamen. He did not consider the constitutional objections of the hon. Attorney-General very formidable; for if it were found that the gold had been seized illegally, it was the duty of the House to provide some means of preventing such a thing taking place again. He considered that a committee framed in accordance with the present motion would feel called upon, should they find it necessary, to recommend such an alteration of the law as would prevent any injustice in cases similar to the one referred to. On those grounds he should vote in favour of the motion, and in order that the labours of the late Parliament might be turned to some account, he should be willing to take a part in the labours of the committee.

Mr. ROBERTSON differed from the opinions which some of his hon. colleagues had expressed in this matter. He believed the enquiry called for would be most valuable; but, in saying this, he would express the hope that the honorable mover of the resolution would consent to an amendment of it, so as to make the inquiry—not an inquiry into the particular case, but into the general working of the Gold Act, Victoria, No. 17. He would therefore move, as an amendment, that "A select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the working of the Act, Victoria, No. 17."

Mr. PARKES was inclined to agree with those who thought that the Government ought to assent to the appointment of a select committee upon this subject. He thought that the fewer of these committees that were appointed the better. With respect to the matter before the House, he thought that the arguments that had been used against the motion itself might with even greater force be urged against the amendment, inasmuch as the amendment proposed to open up at this late period of the session, an entirely new enquiry—an enquiry much more difficult, and which would occupy much more time than would be required by the committee moved for by the hon. member for the Murray. With respect to the particular subject referred to, he was inclined to think that it was one of those, which, all things considered, a committee ought not be appointed to enquire into. The arguments urged by the honorable and learned Attorney-General against the motion were—that, as the law pointed out, the proper remedy for the Chinese to have taken, they ought not to have come before the House by petition. The facts were—the Chinamen referred to did come before the House by petition, and the House received their petition, not only received it, but it was argued in the House that this course was the right one. Now, he maintained that this mode of proceeding ought to have been met at the very threshold. But the House had received the petition of the Chinamen, and by so doing had given them reason to suppose that the Assembly was the proper tribunal for them to apply to for redress, which supposition was strengthened by the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the subject of complaint. These were the steps taken by the former Legislature, and the hon. member now asked for the appointment of a committee to proceed with an inquiry which had been already begun, and he thought the House would to some extent stultify itself if it refused its assent to the motion. It appeared to him that at the present time there were peculiar circumstances which ought to have weight with honorable members in coming to a favourable decision with regard to the motion. They would soon be called upon to deal with the people of China in a special manner. They would have soon to legislate with regard to the interference of this people with this country; indeed, in such a variety of ways affecting their interests, that the House ought to be very solicitous not to give the Chinese any cause of complaint against the authorities here. Upon that ground he would give the motion his support. He would support the motion because that in the first place the House had received the petition of these Chinese, and secondly, because that a committee of the House had been appointed to inquire into that petition; and he would also vote for it in order to let the Chinese see that the House was desirous of affording them every fair opportunity of obtaining justice.

Mr. JONES: The honorable member who last spoke was not in the House during the last session, or he would be aware that the Government, on the last occasion the question was before the House, took precisely the same course that they were now taking. The Government last session opposed the appointment of a select committee to inquire into this matter precisely upon the same grounds as those stated by the honorable and learned Attorney-General for their opposition now, and it was in opposition to their wishes that a majority of the House decided upon inquiry. But he was not disposed to admit that if one House of Parliament even had adopted a certain course of action, whether erroneous or not, that the House which succeeded it was bound to follow in its footsteps. As he viewed the question, it appeared that the House was applied to to step in between certain breakers of the law, and the consequences to which they were subjected in consequence thereof. He for one was not prepared to admit that the House was called upon to take this position—to break through constitutional laws, to prevent the law from taking its proper course. None of the arguments that had been advanced, nor any of the circumstances of the case, afford the slightest justification for interference with the law. The facts of the case, as they appeared before the committee, were these. Certain Chinamen were about to leave the country, and they took their passage on board two vessels then in the harbour, and which were about to sail for China. It was reported to the Collector of Customs that these Chinese had secreted upon their persons certain quantities of gold, upon which they had not paid the regular Customs' duty. A search upon this was made, and it was found that they had secreted upon their persons, and in their clothes, but chiefly upon their persons, certain quantities of gold upon which no duty had been paid. Evidence was laid before the committee, which showed that the Chinese were conscious that they were evading the law by secreting their gold without having paid duty upon it, for when the Custom House officers went on board to search them they resisted, and drew their knives. [Mr. HAY: There is great doubt upon this point.] A signal was thereupon made to the man-of-war, the Herald, and a boat's crew was sent to the assistance of the Custom House officers, who succeeded in finding the gold and taking it from the Chinese. The weight of evidence went to show that the Chinese were tolerably acquainted with the law, and that they were evading it in attempting to carry away their gold without paying duty upon it. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Martin.) And supposing that they were not absolutely acquainted with the law, that was no justification. Was ignorance to be adduced as a palliation for a breach of the law? Would such a palliation be admitted to excuse our own countrymen? He thought not; neither should it be accepted on the part of these foreigners. He believed that nothing had been alleged either by the Chinese themselves or their advocates to shew that the House would be justified in interfering with the due course of law in this matter, or that the Custom House officers had acted improperly or illegally in their seizure of the gold. If this could be shewn the Chinese had their remedy in law. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Martin.) Supposing that they were ignorant of the law, it was within his personal knowledge that they had two legal advisers, and those legal advisers would have soon discovered whether any improper practices had been resorted to with reference to the seizure of the gold, and they would have at once sought their remedy in the courts of law. (Hear, hear.) He submitted that the proper course was (admitting that there was any irregularity or anything illegal committed) to apply for redress to the courts of law and not to that House. The functions of that House was to make laws—not to administer them (hear, hear, from Mr. Martin), and they would be stepping beyond their province, and would be unjustly usurping functions not belonging to them if they interfered in this matter. He was not disposed to say that it was not part of their province to see that the law was properly administered. If it was at any time shown that the law was not properly administered—that the Judges refused to grant redresses, when redresses were called for—if it was at any time shown that the Judges acted venially or corruptly—then the House might be properly and constitutionally called upon to interfere, and he would be one of the first to give his consent for inquiry into such a matter. But no allegation of the kind had been made in this matter. It was not alleged that the petitioners had no redress from the law, nor was it alleged that they had in vain appealed to the law for redress. And supposing this was alleged, the House was not called upon to interfere with the administration of the law. The House was not entitled to interfere with the Executive in enforcing the law properly administered. The duty committed to the Legislature of a country was to frame the laws; the Judges were bound to dispense those laws; and the duty of the Executive was to enforce the observance of those laws. He thought the hon. member for the South Riding (Mr. Donaldson), in supporting the resolution, ought to have called to mind the spirit of the extract which he himself (Mr. Donaldson) had read the other night from the *Federalist*—(hear, hear)—and acted upon it, before he asked the House to take a course which was unconstitutional and unwise—to interfere with the Executive in this instance. The House ought to act with extreme delicacy and jealousy in interfering with either the functions of the judicial body or the Executive body. It had not been alleged that the Executive Government had acted corruptly in this matter; it was not alleged that they had acted tyrannically or oppressively in enforcing the observance of the law. The facts of the case showed that a contrary course was adopted—that the Executive had not enforced the law with all the severity which they might have done, or to the extent which the law laid down for the punishment of those infringing it in this particular, for not only was the offender liable to the forfeiture of gold, but he was liable to certain other consequences of a serious character. The Government had not put into operation the full force of the law, and under which the Chinese were liable to imprisonment in addition to the forfeiture of their gold. Therefore, it could not be charged against the Government that they enforced the law in a tyrannical or oppressive spirit. He would, therefore, hope that the House would take a just and constitutional view of the question, and leave those who thought themselves aggrieved to seek their remedy in the ordinary courts of law. This matter involved a question of more serious character than honorable members seemed to be conscious of. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Martin.) It would be remembered that when the case of Frost and others was brought under the consideration of the House of Commons, that body were extremely delicate in interfering with the Executive Government in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, even to the extent of remitting certain punishments or certain penalties exacted under the law. Now it appeared to him that there was an analogy between the two cases, but with one difference, which ought to weigh with the House. In one case the offence was of a political nature. Certain persons, from a misconception, or from a wrong view with regard to what they conceived political grievances, broke the law and involved themselves in serious consequences, and which at one time would have imperilled their lives. In this case the Legislature was applied to interpose its good offices with the Crown for a remission of the punishment, but the House of Commons refused to interfere. In this case the ultimate intention, no doubt, was to remit the penalty to which the Chinamen had subjected themselves. But these men had acted under no mistaken views of politics, but knowingly to evade the payment of a half-crown an ounce duty upon their gold. There was no reason, therefore, to justify the House in departing from its proper functions to interpose with the Executive and the discharge of their duty, in enforcing the observance of the laws the House itself passed. He was not disposed to push the prerogatives of the Executive body, or the Judicial body, to any extent, nor was the House either to interfere unless some abuse of the functions of either was shown. In this case there was not the least shadow of grounds for any interposition between the Executive and the Chinese, who involved themselves in certain penalties for a breach of the laws. Holding these opinions he would vote against the motion.

Mr. DALLEY said he thought it was the duty of hon. members, who were members of the House when the hon. member for Murray first introduced this motion, to take the same course, and vote for it as they did then; because he did not see any reason to justify an alteration in their opinions. On these grounds he apprehended the hon. member (Mr. Jones) had made the speech he did. No doubt he wished to justify his conduct for consistency, because, at the time he alluded to, he was Colonial Treasurer, and thought it was a very nice way of adding £3000 or £4000 to the public revenue, and, therefore, he felt bound for that and other reasons, to defend the legality of the seizure. He believed, and he thought the hon. Attorney-General believed, that the legality of the seizure of the gold on board the Ethereal was questionable. It was not questioned, and therefore it answered the purpose of the hon. Attorney-General's argument. The great argument of the hon. member (Mr. Jones) was this, that it was the functions of this House to make laws and not to administer them. He asked whether they were administering the laws by agreeing to this vote? If they were administering anything at all it was that they were endeavouring to break the laws, because the object of this inquiry was to compel the Executive to refund the money which they had collected under a certain act. He considered the Customs' Regulation Act was a most oppressive and tyrannous Act, and was a disgrace to the Statute Book. (Hear, hear.) And, although the House was rather disinclined to enter upon any new business, he would not say that he would not introduce a bill to repeal it. He believed that only one seizure of gold had taken place under this Act, and that was the case of these unfortunate Chinamen. He said this Act was a disgrace to the Statute Book, and he believed that was the opinion of many other hon. members. The hon. member (Mr. Jones) said he believed that these Chinese were acquainted with the provisions of the Act, but he (Mr. Dalley) did not believe that two lawyers in Sydney were acquainted with it. He thought the only persons who knew anything about this Act was the Collector of Customs and the officers who made the seizure, and perhaps the Master of the Mint. He did not believe that the Chinese were aware of the provisions of this Act. Then came the question whether any greater favour was to be shown to them if they were ignorant of it, than was shown to our countrymen. He held a different opinion to the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones), and he believed there were circumstances that would justify a tenderer dealing with them than with our own countrymen. He believed that ignorance of our language, of our institutions, and of our legislation, were grounds why they should not be dealt with so severely as persons who were acquainted with them. He said, on these grounds he was prepared to give his assent to the motion of the hon. member for Murray. With regard to the appointment of select committees he agreed with the hon. member for the South Riding that it was the right of every member to move for a select committee to enquire into anything of importance. This was however denied by the hon. Attorney-General, and the hon. member for the North Riding partly supported his views. Now, he knew enough of this House to know that the most valuable things had emanated from select committees. He knew that the Attorney-General first excited the attention of the country through a select committee. He alluded to the enquiry into the department of the City Commissioners, the labours of which committee had been so advantageous to the country. He was satisfied that the doctrines put forward by the hon. member (Mr. Donaldson) on this point were constitutional and parliamentary doctrines. He would even go farther than him, and if an hon. member moved for a philological committee to enquire into the use and meaning of the words "coutooing," &c., he would support it. He concluded by expressing his intention of supporting the motion of the hon. member for Murray.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he would vote for the motion of the hon. member for Murray. He could not however have brought his mind to vote for the motion if it were of such a character as it had been described by the hon. Attorney-General and the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones). If he could entertain any idea that it would be open to a committee of the House to revise criminal sentences, on capital offences, in the manner suggested by Mr. Jones, he would never give his consent to the motion. He was perfectly astonished to hear the opposition to this motion based on such a view as that stated by the hon. member. It appeared to him that the terms of the motion afforded no ground for such a supposition. This motion related only to the seizure of the gold, and the way the proceeds were distributed. The hon. Attorney-General seemed to be under infinite apprehension of the consequences of this motion. He seemed to believe that if this House agreed to this motion, it was tantamount to an interference with the Courts of Justice. He had not heard the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Jones) sustain any ground for such apprehension, and he contended there was nothing in the motion which could justify those hon. members or the House in entertaining such a fear. He for one would be as desirous to preserve the line of demarcation as distinct between those officers, as the Attorney-General was. But he asked in what way would this interfere with it? The hon. member for Durham had compared this motion to the petition of a million of people in favour of some degree of commutation of punishment in the well-known case of Frost, Williams, and Jones. He said there was no analogy in the two cases, and he was surprised at the hon. member, who was of an analytical mind, falling into such a mistake. It seemed to him there was no analogy between a petition sent in by a large number of persons to ask the Crown to commute the punishment of three persons committed for sedition, and the motion for a select committee asked for by the hon. member for Murray. He maintained that the House had a right to enquire into the conduct of any of the officers of the Government, and that it was strictly in the province of the House to appoint such a committee as this. If this motion was an interference with any of the Courts of Law in a case under judicial consideration, then he thought hon. members might ask the House to stop, but this was nothing of the kind—this was only a motion asking the House to enquire into certain proceedings under the Gold Regulation Act. He for one did not support the motion, because a former Parliament had acceded to the committee, therefore another Parliament was to follow it up. He knew nothing of the case except what he had heard in the House, and he was not sure that he was present on the former occasion; but he had heard nothing to justify him in refusing his assent to the motion before the House. He considered the amendment proposed by the Secretary for Lands and Works would change the inquiry of the committee altogether. The hon. member proposed to have a committee appointed to enquire in the Customs Regulation Act, and he said that this enquiry could be made then. He said from this statement he considered the hon. member set himself in opposition to the views laid down by the hon. Attorney-General, because, if this motion which caused an enquiry was a violation of the prerogative, this amendment was equally so. He intended to support the original motion.

Mr. GORDON said he rose to support the motion of the hon. member for Murray, because, on a former occasion, when the question was before the House, he had supported it. He had been elected on that committee, and had heard the evidence brought to bear upon it, and, in his opinion, if that evidence were embodied in a report and brought up before the House, it would be of considerable importance in assisting the House to reconstruct the Act, if it were thought necessary, under which the seizure was made. He quite agreed with the hon. member for the Cumberland Boroughs, that a more iniquitous Act was never passed by this House, and the only doubt he had in supporting the motion now before the House was because he saw it was supported by hon. members opposite, who were the Ministry of the day, who so pertinaciously persisted in passing the Act in opposition to the members whom he generally acted with. He would, however, do those members the justice of saying that they were acting in the same way as they did last session in voting for the committee. He believed that if the entire evidence taken before the Select Committee was embodied in the report it would be of considerable use to the House on any future occasion, if it were thought necessary to legislate on the subject at all. When it was seen that the time of the committee, which was appointed last session, had been occupied for several weeks in taking evidence, and that that evidence was almost concluded, and the report brought up at the time of the dissolution, he could not see any necessity for the Government at present opposing the reappointment of the committee, and for this reason he should support the motion of the hon. member for Murray. He was certainly unprepared for the vehement speech made by his colleague (Mr. Jones), but he took the same course when he was Colonial Treasurer; therefore he was consistent in opposing this motion. The appointment of this committee had on a former occasion been agreed to by the House by a majority of 20 to 18, or 16, he therefore could not see the necessity of opposing a similar motion when its object was only to bring up the report and the evidence that had been already taken.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL thought the arguments adduced by the Attorney-General and the honorable member for Durham unanswerable, and quite sufficient to settle the question in every candid mind. The allegation as to the ignorance of the Chinese was entirely without foundation, as the regulation respecting gold must have been known to them, in consequence of a similar law having been in force in Victoria for the last four years. Besides the Chinamen themselves had shewn that they had a knowledge of the law, because when attempts were made to search them, they had unsheathed their knives, plainly showing a guilty intention on their part. No one had been more inclined to defend the Chinamen than he had been, but after seeing the Act, and after a full explanation of the measures taken by the Government, he soon came to the conclusion that no other course could have been followed than that pursued by the Government. Under no circumstances could the Government have given these men back their gold; whilst if there were any illegality in the matter, the men had had legal advisers directing them throughout, and might have applied for redress to the Courts of Law. If, as it was thought by some hon. members, the only result of this committee could be the recommendation to give back to the men the Crown's share of the gold, then he could only look upon the motion as an interference with the prerogative of the Crown, that would end in the greatest inconvenience to the Government and the country.

Mr. OWEN did not believe that the House would consent to go into an enquiry, of the extensive character proposed in the amendment; as what was required was a mere limited enquiry. He should vote for the motion on this simple ground that the previous Parliament had agreed to grant the committee, that the committee had proceeded with the enquiry—nay, all but brought it to a close, when that Parliament had been prorogued. It was important, then, that the evidence thus taken, and the report thus agreed to, should be printed and circulated amongst hon. members. Throughout the whole colony there was a general and an anxious desire that fair play should be shown to all, but more particularly to foreigners, and as there was an all but unanimous impression that in this seizure there had been, if not illegality, certainly a great deal of arbitrariness shewn towards the Chinese, and to allay this feeling alone it would be advisable to enquire into and decide upon this case. If an inquiry at law had been gone into, he would not have supported the appointment of this committee. But no such step had been taken. An appeal had been made to Parliament and entertained; a committee had been appointed and enquiry instituted, and had the Parliament not separated, a decision would have been come to. Under such circumstances, it was only an act of justice to the men to pursue this inquiry to the end.

Mr. DICKSON should vote against the resolution, because these Chinamen knew that they were breaking the law when they attempted to conceal their gold. He had no moral doubt whatever but that they wilfully intended to infringe the law, and to evade the payment of the duty by concealing the gold. Believing that to have been their intention, he could not conceive how that House could interfere with the operation of a law that hon. members themselves had made. That law the Chinese had infringed, and had thus made themselves subject to punishment; at the same time, having their legal advisers, if any illegality had been committed by the seizing officers they could have been proceeded against at law. Some hon. member had called the Gold Export Duty Act a nefarious Act, but he called it quite the contrary. He looked upon it as a very good Act, and a wise Act. It had acted well ever since it had been passed, and had given general satisfaction amongst the gold-miners, whom it most concerned. They had heard no complaints against it from any quarter. It turned in a large sum annually to the revenue in a manner that was scarcely felt, and in a way that could not be oppressive; therefore it was a just Act. If this motion were now agreed to, they would see that it would have the effect of causing numerous attempts again to break the law. Believing that in this way it would be injurious, he should oppose the motion.

Mr. FORSTER, in reply, said that the honorable Attorney-General had laid down the law so very strongly that if the House were to carry out the views of that learned member they would never have an enquiry of any kind before them; but he (Mr. F.) had been so long accustomed to hear the opinions of that honorable member given upon every possible occasion, that he must now be pardoned for not at all believing in them, and for not endowing them with any weight. The reason for this was that he had observed that the opinions of that learned member changed precisely in accordance with the seat that learned member occupied, either on the Opposition or the Treasury benches. The learned member had become in fact the advocate of the Government rather than the high constitutional lawyer to whose opinion they could look up with respect. He must, however, say that he had been surprised to hear the honorable member for Durham (Mr. Jones) falling into the same error. Why, if the House carried out these views, it would soon lose all control over the Executive and Judicial functionaries. It would only be for the Government to say, when a matter was brought before the House, that the Executive or Judicial department had agreed upon it, and the mouth of any troublesome member would be at once stopped. Was that the way the business of the country was to be done? Was that the way that House was to keep its watch over delinquencies? Such a proposal came well from a Government that called itself liberal—that made its boast that it had been carried into power on the shoulders of the liberal party. Then, let them look at this Attorney-General who now seemed disposed to abrogate to himself and his Government all these extreme privileges; why, they would find him, when in Opposition bringing in a bill to define and secure the privileges of the House; but no sooner had he and his colleagues got into office, than he threw up his bill of privileges, and took to cramming prerogative down the throats of hon. members. He trusted the House would grant him the committee, which would last but a short time, the evidence having been already taken, and the report all but agreed to.

The question was then put, and the House divided on Mr. Robertson's amendment, the question being "That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question," with the following result:—

Ayes, 25.	Noes, 12.
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Cowper
Tooth	Martin
Smith	Robertson
Faucett	Dickson
W. Macleay	Jones
G. Macleay	Weekes
Hay	Jamison
Owen	Cribb
Buckley	Aldcorn
Taylor	R. Campbell
Lee	Rotton } Tellers.
Marks	Arnold }
Paterson	
Moriarty	
Hodgson	
Dalley	
Parkes	
White	
Suttor	
Piddington	
Donaldson	
Jenkins	
Wild	
Gordon } Tellers.	
Forster }	

The amendment was consequently negatived.

The question was then put on the original motion, and the House divided with the following result:

Ayes, 26.	Noes, 10.
Mr. Tooth	Mr. Cowper
Faucett	Martin
W. Macleay	Robertson
Thornton	Jones
G. Macleay	Weekes
Smith	Cribb
Hay	Aldcorn
Buckley	Campbell
Taylor	Rotton } Tellers.
Lee	Dickson }
Marks	
Paterson	
Moriarty	
Hodgson	
Owen	
Dalley	
Parkes	
White	
Suttor	
Piddington	
Donaldson	
Jenkins	
Wild	
Arnold	
Gordon } Tellers.	
Forster }	

PETITIONS PRINTED—LICENSING BILL.

The following petitions, presented by Mr. Smith on the 11th instant, praying for modifications and

alteration in the Publicans' Licensing Bill were ordered to be printed :—

The petition from certain inhabitants of Richmond ; the petition from Sabbath School teachers in connection with the Wesleyan Church in York-street, Sydney ; and the petition from members of the congregation of the York-street Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.

MURDERS ON THE DAWSON RIVER.

Mr. HODGSON moved, 1. "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the murders which have recently taken place on the Dawson River, with a view to render the working of the Native Police force more efficient. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Buckley, Mr. Cribb, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Jones, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Taylor, and the mover." He said that in moving the resolution which stood in his name, he would be very brief. It might be said that other hon. members would more appropriately have brought forward this motion in reference to the murders which had recently taken place on the Dawson River; but that extensive district was at present unrepresented, and as he (Mr. Hodgson) represented the district contiguous, he thought he might with propriety move in the matter. He had for some time felt it a duty that this question should some way or other be ventilated in the Assembly. He did not wish now to allude to the horrible tragedies which had been committed on the Dawson River, but he did desire to observe that his reason for not bringing on a discussion in reference to this matter when the vote of £16,000 for native police was before the House, was because he did not wish to imperil that vote. He further thought that the separation of Moreton Bay from New South Wales was very near to its accomplishment, but now he happened to know, and no doubt the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government was also in possession of the information, that that separation was not now likely to take place for the next eighteen months. He thought, therefore, it would be far better, considering the murders which were being perpetrated, and the inefficient state of the Native Police force, to lose no time in dealing with this important subject; and he believed it would be admitted that the mode proposed was a proper one. He had received letters upon this painful subject from gentlemen upon whom he could confidently rely, informing him among other things of the boldness of the blacks; and also, as an illustration, of the murder of two men (the last murder committed) by the blacks, who got down the chimney of the hut where the murdered men were sleeping. It would be in the recollection of many members of the House that there was on record the report of a previous committee, of which Mr. Sandeman was chairman. Undoubtedly, at the time that was a very able report; but circumstances were now very much changed, and he regretted to say that the native police force was by no means so efficient as it used to be. Numerically speaking, they did not amount to fifty troopers. The report recommended that the force should be not less than 120. In the few remarks he was making he did not for a moment wish to attribute the slightest blame to the present commandant of the force or any of his sub-officers, but he believed from facts he had in his possession, it would be perfectly impossible for the commandant to enlist the number of men required to make the force effective, and that in consequence of the difficulty of enlistment, he had been obliged to enlist into his force blacks actually resident—or if not from among the tribes by whom the murders were committed, at all events, from their neighbours. Again, there was no law laid down why those blacks, if they enlisted to-day, should not desert to-morrow. In fact they did desert with impunity. The hon. gentleman quoted a case in point, from a Moreton Bay paper of the 8th instant, remarking, that in three different parts of that paper he found accounts of murders and robberies by the blacks. He was convinced that if steps were not taken to make the Native Police force more effective, the squatters must, in a body, remove from those stations which, at considerable expense to themselves and at considerable risk of life, they had during the last three or four years occupied. He hoped the select committee would be granted, and he thought the result would be to put the House in possession of information which would enable them to deal with the matter in detail. During the last twelve months no less than thirty murders, including men, women, and children, had taken place in the districts to which he alluded. In fact, it was not an exaggeration of a figure of speech to say that the population was really being decimated by these natives. Another reason why he wished the committee to be appointed now, was that at the present time he knew there were gentlemen in Sydney who could afford most valuable information. It might be said that the honorable members he had named in his committee were connected with the Northern Districts, but he thought gentlemen connected with those districts would attend more regularly, and take a deeper interest in the proceedings. He, however, would now propose that the name of the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works be added. He did not believe for a moment that this was a matter which affected one locality merely, on the contrary, he believed it to be one of general interest, and one which concerned the prosperity of the colony itself. The hon. gentleman concluded by requesting permission to add the following words to his resolution, "with power to call for persons and papers," remarking that he had been given to understand by the hon. Colonial Secretary that there would be no objection to the motion on the part of the Government.

Mr. COWPER said his hon. friend who had made this motion had judged rightly, that he (Mr. Cowper) would offer no opposition. On the contrary, he thought the House was indebted to him or to any other hon. member for undertaking so difficult and very delicate a duty. He did not think that it was necessary for his honorable friend to apologise, nor was he of opinion that the representative of a particular district was the only person to bring forward matters in reference to those districts, each member of the Assembly being a representative of the country as a whole, and not with reference to any particular districts. Nor did he think the hon. gentleman had more than a fair share of the northern members in the committee. He was glad, however, that he had named one member of the Government. It was perhaps, rather soon to appoint another committee to inquire into the subject, but he admitted the difficulties were very great. The labours of the committee might be attended with some good results, but at all events the information would be sufficient to satisfy those parties who were suffering from the attacks of the natives that the legislature, as well as the Government, were alive to their sufferings. The subject of the Native Police and the inefficient working of that force had been one of the most fruitful sources of correspondence. He had no reason to believe that the Commandant and Captain Wickham had not done everything they could, yet there were difficulties which it seemed impossible to overcome, and the most difficult point which interposed as to the efficient formation of this corps was, as he understood, the impossibility of enlisting troops. The hon. gentleman then read a letter from Captain Wickham, and also a letter enclosed from Lieutenant Bligh, on his return patrol duty on the Upper Dawson. It appeared from these letters that the settlers did not co-operate with the Native Police, and that there was great difficulty in obtaining traces of the blacks. He should support the motion, and would afford every facility in his power to the committee in obtaining information.

Mr. PARKES had some objection to the motion as it stood before the House, on the ground that it did not go sufficiently far to embrace the entire question of the relation subsisting between the white population and the aborigines. They were told that the subject of the motion did not concern a particular district of the colony; but in a question affecting the entire colony there was no excuse for confining the committee to members who were identified with their particular district. The statement that, notwithstanding the outrages committed in the Northern Districts, the white population declined to co-operate with the Native Police, or even to give the necessary information, clearly showed that the inhabitants, those who had the best opportunities of judging, had no faith in the force. With these facts before them, and also with the knowledge that there were rumours afloat that outrages equal to those committed by the blacks had been committed on them, he thought the proposed inquiry ought to go into the entire question of the relations subsisting between the white population and the blacks in the remote districts. He agreed with those who thought it was too soon to inquire into the state of the Native Police, looking at the recentness of the period at which this force was established. He proposed to move an amendment on the motion before the House, which would go to substitute on the committee other hon. members for those proposed on the motion as it now stood. He was of opinion that the citizens of Sydney were as much interested as the people of the Northern Districts in this question; for it was the duty of all the colonists to see that justice was done to those whom they were so rapidly supplanting in their own country. He moved as an amendment, "That the question be amended by the omission of the words following the words 'Dawson River,' with a view to the insertion in their place of the words, 'and generally on the state of outrage between the white population and the aborigines in the Northern Districts. (2.) That such committee consist of Mr. Cribb, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Jones, Mr. Murray, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Hodgson.'"

Mr. GORDON seconded the amendment.

Mr. MURRAY thought the proper course would be to establish on the frontier a body of men similar to the old mounted police force. It was clear that the present force was not an efficient body. Complaints were frequently made, on what grounds he did not know, against the officers; and altogether it was clear that the corps, as a police force, had not answered the purpose for which it was intended. On the score of public morality, there was some doubt as to the propriety of employing savages, bloodthirsty as they were known to be, to act against people of their own race. From what he knew of the aborigines, he believed that where they had the power they were wanton of human life. Under these circumstances, he thought it was questionable whether they ought to employ these savages as a police force. It was known that great hostility subsisted between the several aboriginal tribes, and if there was the least suspicion that the Native Police employed their authority in a wanton or revengeful manner, he thought there were good grounds for making some alteration in the constitution of the force. Last year he had intended to oppose the vote for the maintenance of this body, but having consulted other hon. members, he was induced to defer his opposition till this year. He repeated that he thought it would be better to establish a force of Europeans, against whom, when properly officered, there would be no suspicion of undue severity or revengeful feelings in the performance of their duties.

Mr. GORDON agreed with the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member who had just sat down. If any arguments were wanted to show that this force was inefficient, they had abundant proof in the statements of the hon. mover and of the hon. the Colonial Secretary. It was said that there were not more than fifty native troopers, although originally the force was intended to consist of one hundred and twenty, but, judging from information which he had received, he believed there were not more than twenty of the Native Police force available. As soon as they got plenty to eat, and were supplied with arms and accoutrements, they were accustomed to make off to the bush, and there was reason to believe that the greater part of the murders which had taken place had been committed by runaway troopers. He did not think it was too soon to inquire into the working of this force, looking at the information which had recently been received. When the force was first established, it was effective, because the men were drawn from tribes at a distance. When they were selected from the surrounding tribes, they gave dangerous information to their friends in the bush, and even assisted in the outrages which were committed around. He was of opinion that the force had never properly worked at all, and he believed it was perfectly useless to keep up a corps to ride about the country doing no good whatever. He supported the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he was not all surprised at the failure of the Native Police force. In 1857 he did everything in his power to prevent the establishment of this corps, and there was no point in which it had failed that he had not predicted its failure. He knew the force would be a failure. He knew that with the exception of the former Commandant, Mr. Walker, there was no man to be found capable of keeping such a force together. A new arrangement was, in his opinion, necessary, and under this arrangement he thought it advisable that half the force should consist of European mounted police, and half of natives—that the natives should not be hired as at present, but enlisted, and be liable to be shot if they deserted. He (Mr. Robertson) had a good deal of interest in the Northern Districts, for a considerable proportion of the population of those districts had requested him to represent them, as far as possible, in that House until such time as they had a member of their own, and he therefore thought he ought not to have been passed over in appointing a committee. He also thought that the hon. the Colonial Secretary, who had the control of the entire police of the colony, ought to be on the committee; and, as neither of the propositions before the House embodied that hon. member's name, he moved that the committee be appointed by a ballot.

Mr. PARKES having agreed to substitute Mr. Cowper's name for that of Mr. Forster, the proposal for a ballot was withdrawn.

Mr. HAY said that he was not satisfied either with the original motion or the amendment. He thought if the proposed inquiry were to go into a general question, as proposed by the amendment, it would be inefficient for practical purposes. (Hear, hear.) He was of opinion that this was a pressing matter. The question at issue was, whether the colonisation of the northern parts of the colony should go on, or whether it should be beaten back, to be renewed under far greater difficulties. From his own knowledge of the aborigines, he could state that their management altogether depended on the way in which they were first met; he knew that if their first show of hostility was met in any other way than by the utmost firmness, colonisation would be effected only with a great loss of life. It would never do to retreat before the aborigines; it was cruelty to the aborigines themselves to retreat before their hostility, because sooner or later they must give way, and the sooner their opposition was overcome, the less they would suffer. (Hear, hear.) He had had a good deal to do with the colonisation of new districts, and in his experience he had come a good deal in contact with the aborigines. He had been fortunate in his experience, and the districts with which he had been connected had been fortunate in their freedom from hostility; but he had watched the beginning of hostilities, and he could state that a want of firmness, imprudence, and recklessness on the part of those who first colonised occasioned the subsequent troubles which might have prevailed. He was always of opinion that strong measures, when force was necessary, were the most effective. The aborigines should be taught to feel that the white man never forgot, while they learned that he could discriminate; they should feel that having fixed on the guilty party, he never allowed an offender to escape. As a rising colony they were bound to make effective provision for the protection of life and property in the Northern Districts; and when he said life and property, he laid stress on the word life, for in that term he included the safety of the aboriginal population, and no one could set a higher value on the lives of these than he did. Not allowing themselves to be diverted away to general considerations, they should then confine themselves to this one issue, but not so as to adopt a one-sided measure, or one which while it protected the whites would neglect the security of the blacks. (Hear, hear.) It was their place to provide as far as possible that this rising country should not in a reckless manner imbrue its hands in the blood of these people. He did not believe that the aborigines of the colony were more bloodthirsty than other savage tribes. On the contrary, he thought they were as susceptible of the influence of kindness as Europeans were. His life had frequently been in their hands, and he could state that when they were well treated, and at the same time fairly dealt with, they were not disposed to be hostile to Europeans. As to the Native Police force, he believed that to be effective, the men must be taken from parts of the colony distant from where they were employed. When first established the force was efficient, but then the men were so far removed from their own tribes that they were deterred from deserting by the impossibility of regaining their former haunts. Under the command of Mr. Walker, who possessed peculiar talents for controlling such a force, the Native Police was an efficient and at the same time a cheap corps; and under the circumstances of the colony at that time, they were, when established, the best corps that could be devised. He believed, however, that a police force, exclusively aboriginal, would not now be successful; and he also believed that no sufficient number of men could now be found in the distant parts of the colony to form any considerable Native Police corps. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, he believed it would be necessary to have recourse to a different force; and he thought it would be well to adopt such steps as would lead to the present corps merging into a less exceptional body, the more intelligent of the aborigines being employed as guides and couriers. The object to be now attained was the more successful operation of the police force so as to meet the difficulties which the people of the Northern Districts had to contend with, and he thought it would be well not to open up general questions, but to confine the proposed inquiry as to what would be the best sort of police force to meet the requirements of the case—to afford protection to the colonists, and prevent a waste of blood among the aborigines. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose he thought it was desirable that, as far as possible, the Moreton Bay members should be on the committee. As to the separation of Moreton Bay, which had been referred to, he thought there was too great a tendency in that House to speak of separation as an event which was to take place. He thought they should act in reference to this matter as if separation had never been spoken of—(hear, hear)—they should act so, that when that event took place, Moreton Bay would be as little embarrassed as possible. On all these several grounds he thought the House ought to take this matter up with a will. He suggested that the resolution should be modified, so as to substitute for the words after "Dawson River," these words, "with instructions to inquire into the working of the Native Police force, with a view to the more efficient protection of life and property in the Northern Districts." His sole object was to give the labours of the committee a practical turn; and he believed that in providing for the better security of life and property, by establishing an efficient police force, they would also be providing for the establishment of a better understanding between the white population and the aborigines. He had no doubt whatever but that those facts alluded to by the hon. the Colonial Secretary arose from the known inefficiency of the present police force. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PARKES, with a few explanatory observations, amended his amendment, giving power to enquire into the condition of the native and white population, with the view for the better protection of life and property.

Mr. HODGSON replied: Although he was not in any way connected with the Government, or with the interest with which this motion seemed to be identified, still he should wish that this committee should be appointed by ballot. He believed, in the committee he had first nominated, there was no reason to complain of partiality. It was true there was a preponderance of the members of the Northern Districts, but he had put their names down, because he believed they knew more of the merits of the case than other members did. The hon. member for the North Riding (Mr. Parkes) had said that this motion for enquiry had been brought on too soon, but after 32 murders had been committed in the district—

Mr. PARKES, in explanation, said that what his observations were intended to imply was not that the enquiry was asked for "too soon," but the Native Police force was so lately appointed that it was "too soon" to judge of its efficiency.

The motion was then put and passed, and the committee was appointed by ballot.

The following were the members elected by the ballot:—Messrs. Hodgson, Cribb, Donaldson, Jones, Cowper, Buckley, Forster, Richardson, Smith, and Taylor.

ASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. HAY asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, or the Colonial Treasurer, "When the Assessment Bill, alluded to in the Governor-General's speech at the commencement of the session, is to be brought forward for the consideration of this House?" This was one of the measures promised in his Excellency's speech, but notwithstanding that three months had elapsed, it had not yet been laid before the House, although it was a measure of that kind which required the most mature deliberation.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that the bill was in course of preparation, and would be laid before the House so soon as the important Government measure then under consideration had been disposed of, or at all events, sufficiently advanced to enable the House to bestow the requisite attention upon the other.

Mr. HAY remarked that the answer was by no means satisfactory.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the measure, when laid before the House, would be found very satisfactory. (Laughter.)

ST. PHILIP'S PARSONAGE BILL.

Mr. THORNTON moved,—1. That the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee. 2. That such Committee consist of the following members, viz.:—Mr. Owen, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Cox, Mr. Tooth, Mr. Buckley, and the mover.

Carried.

KIAMA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the motion of Mr. Deniehy relative to the Kiama Steam Navigation Company was postponed until Friday.

CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

The order of the day for resumption of the debate on the motion of Mr. Forster, "That it is the opinion of this House—1. That the public service would benefit by separation of the duties of Crown law officers from those of Cabinet Ministers. 2. That the office of Attorney-General ought to be dependent upon good behaviour, and not upon political changes. 3. That the office of Solicitor-General ought to be abolished, or incorporated with some subordinate office. 4. That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to make arrangements for carrying into effect the above resolutions,"—having been read,

Mr. PARKES moved a further adjournment until that day week, with a view to further considering the Chinese Immigration Bill.

Mr. MARTIN said before the motion was put, he wished to call the attention of the House to a statement which appeared in one of the newspapers of that day, and which had been endorsed by an hon. member. It was with reference to the case of Bird Evans, and was couched in the following terms:—"The anomaly, however, is increased when, having acted as grand jury and public prosecutor, he (the Attorney-General) appears, after sentence given, as counsel on behalf of the prisoner—as in the case of W. B. Evans—and then finally takes his seat at the Council Board to determine the equity of the sentence." Now, both these statements were entirely unfounded on fact. He did not appear in the capacity of Attorney-General either before or after the trial as the advocate of Bird Evans, nor did he take any part in the case whatever beyond arguing a point of law which had been raised in the prisoner's favour. Any lawyer must know—if this writer did not—that the Attorney-General could not possibly act as counsel for a prisoner against the Crown.

The SPEAKER informed the hon. and learned member that there were two questions before the House, and that the one must be disposed of before the other could be entertained.

Mr. FORSTER thought the hon. and learned gentleman had put a different construction on the statement from the one intended by the writer.

After some further discussion, Mr MARTIN reserved his further explanation until the question of adjournment had been disposed of.

Mr. HAY had no objection to the postponement, but was dissatisfied with the reason assigned. He could not see how the bill then before the House would obviate the evils apprehended from an excess of Chinese immigration.

After some remarks from Mr. FORSTER, the motion for adjournment was put and passed.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. MARTIN repeated his explanation with reference to Bird Evans, asserting that he neither appeared as advocate for that individual nor did he take any part whatever at the Council Board touching the case.

Mr. DONALDSON thought the allusion of the writer had reference more to the office of Attorney-General than to the hon. member who occupied it.

Mr. FORSTER was also of opinion that the passage had been misunderstood.

Mr. MARTIN: If so the writer has expressed his meaning very badly.

REMEDIES ON CHEQUES FACILITATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. FAUCETT, this bill was read a third time and passed.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Some discussion then ensued upon the motion of Mr. Parkes, to postpone the next orders of the day for the purpose of going into the Chinese Immigration Bill.

Mr. PARKES pointed out that the bill in question was intended to regulate the conveyance of immigrants, which was certainly much required, when they came to consider the great numbers which were usually crammed into one ship, and the fact that since the bill was last before the House the Chinese population in the country had increased by 50 per cent.

Mr. HAY explained that the legislation now proposed could not affect the ships then coming to the colony, and also that the knowledge in China that we were about to legislate on the subject, might, to a certain extent, have the effect contemplated by the bill.

Mr. PARKES at length withdrew his motion for the purpose of allowing the Remedies on Cheques Facilitation Bill to be read a third time.

BATHURST SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Mr. SUTTOR, upon moving that this bill be read a second time, entered into a brief explanation of the circumstances which had given rise to it. When this Society was formed some years back, he said application had been made to the Crown for a grant upon which to construct a building for its use. A piece of land was accordingly granted in March, 1853, and the Society had made arrangements for building. But finding that much more eligible land was vacant, they had agreed with the Government to make an exchange. The present bill was to enable the School of Arts to surrender the original block of land to the Government in order to empower them to take up that for which it was exchanged.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. SUTTOR then moved that the Speaker leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into committee for the purpose of considering the bill in detail.

Mr. PARKES opposed the motion, in order to proceed in adjourning other orders of the day, for the purpose of bringing on the Chinese Immigration Bill.

Mr. FLOOD opposed the motion, and hoped the hon. mover would take the sense of the House, as to the propriety of postponing that and other business, with the view of proceeding to the discussion of the Chinese Immigration Bill.

Mr. SMITH was anxious that no delay should take place with regard to the Chinese Immigration Bill. At the same time he thought his hon. colleague (Mr. Parkes) was pursuing a very unusual course in taking out of the hands of the Government a function which belonged to them. He did not see that one day could make any difference in the state of things, and the Government themselves might, to-morrow, move the postponements of the other orders, in order to come to the bill. He saw no propriety in the course taken by his hon. colleague.

Mr. PARKES then moved, as an amendment upon the motion of the hon. member for the County of Bathurst, "That the committal of this bill stand an order of the day for Friday next."

Mr. DONALDSON objected to the postponement of the committee of this bill, and thought it was hardly fair to take the sense of the House upon the question. He (Mr. Donaldson) objected to the proposed course, not because he was opposed to the Chinese Immigration Bill, but he wished to see this bill so far proceeded with that night that its third reading might take place on Friday next, and then be passed.

Mr. ARNOLD thought every hon. member who looked fairly at the matter, would see that the course taken by the hon. member for the North Riding (Mr. Parkes) was reasonable. The objection raised against it would not bear examination.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said, as he should feel it his duty to oppose the proposition of Mr. Parkes, he would remark that they were asked to postpone eight orders of the day, which comprised bills in the care of private members, in order to get another order of the day over which seven Government orders had precedence.

Mr. MARTIN explained that the course taken was in consequence of the great number of Chinese who had, within the last few days, and since this bill was fixed as an order, made their appearance in the colony. It would now be seen that the necessity for speedily dealing with it had arisen within a short period. He thought the bill an important one, but he thought if they were to debate at full length every objection upon every step taken in the Legislature, they were not likely to agree upon the bill during the present session. The great object in hastening on the measure was to dispose of a bill for the better regulation of the immigration of these people, who were pouring into the country in such enormous numbers that possibly it might be necessary to prohibit that immigration altogether.

Mr. FAUCETT opposed the adjournment.

Mr. WEEKES, alluding to the difficulty which would be experienced in moving the successive postponement of the orders of the day, and the delay which would in consequence ensue, expressed his intention of voting for the adjournment.

Mr. JONES said if the motion for the adjournment did not meet with the general concurrence of the House it ought not to be pressed.

Mr. FORSTER thought they ought not to begin a discussion upon any important business at that hour of the night.

The question was then put, and the amendment was lost upon the following division :—

Ayes, 18.	Noes, 16.
Mr. Donaldson	Mr. Weekes
Dickson	R. Campbell
Piddington	Jones
Hodgson	Dalley
Wild	Parkes
W. Macleay	Cowper
Macarthur	Martin
Lee	Robertson
Smith	Gordon
Suttor	Owen
Forster	Buckley
Jamison	Thornton
G. Macleay	Flood
White	Rotton
Moriarty	Arnold } Tellers.
Taylor	Cribb }
Hay } Tellers.	
Faucett }	

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the Bathurst School of Arts Bill.

The bill passed through committee, and the House resumed, and the Chairman reported the bill without amendments.

The report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for Friday next.

SCAB IN SHEEP PREVENTION BILL.

Mr. HODGSON moved the second reading of the bill, and explained the object of it. He showed the desirability of passing the bill, from the fact that the former bill had operated most beneficially in not only checking the spread of disease in sheep, but of completely removing it. The provisions of the bill would ensure the continuance of this desirable state of things, as no diseased sheep would be allowed to enter the colony from any seaport, as the inspectors that would be appointed to inspect the sheep imported into the colony would prevent that altogether. The bill was intended to supply the provisions of the previous Act which had lapsed. The bill would expire on the 31st December, 1859. With these remarks he would move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. G. MACLEAY seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER wished the House to understand that in passing the bill they would be pledging themselves to an indefinite amount, for although there was a sum of £10,000 in the Treasury, raised by assessment, he feared that this sum would not be sufficient to meet all the demands that would be created by the working of the bill.

Mr. HODGSON explained that as at present there was not a single scabby sheep in the colony, and as it was intended to extend only till the 31st December, 1859, the sum of £10,000 would be more than adequate to meet all demands.

Mr. FORSTER was opposed to the bill, upon the principle that it was an intrusion to go upon the lands of others whenever it might be known that there were scabby sheep, but which could not be said had infected other sheep, or were liable to do so. So far as the bill provided against the introduction of diseased sheep from other colonies, he was in favour of it. The hon. member quoted instances where great injury had been inflicted upon large and small proprietors by the working of the former bill, by the seizure and destruction of the sheep upon the supposition that they were scabby sheep, but which sheep it had afterwards been satisfactorily proved, had not been so diseased. He doubted whether it was competent for the House to pass such a bill as this, seeing that it asked for a large appropriation of public money without a message. Under all the circumstances he would oppose the bill.

The SPEAKER explained, with regard to the appropriation of the money referred to in the bill, that as the money had been collected for a special purpose under a special Act, which Act had expired, this was a balance remaining which could be appropriated without a message from his Excellency.

After some further explanation to the same point, in answer to Mr. COWPER and Mr. FAUCETT—

Mr. ROBERTSON said whatever fault might be found with him, he thought he could not be charged with wishing to favour the large holders of sheep, therefore the statement of the hon. member for Murray he believed he would prove was incorrect. He considered it would be very desirable to pass this bill, and would give some reasons for holding that opinion. The comparison between scabby sheep and fire was not good, because a fire did not travel any distance before it was extinguished, whereas it was known that scabby sheep had travelled the distance of eighty miles and infected the sheep all throughout the country which they had passed. He therefore maintained that more damage was done to the country by the scab then by fire. This question of the scab was a most important one. They had been told in evidence by large holders of sheep that in consequence of the effect of the Scab Act in this colony, the sheep that came from New South Wales were worth 20 per cent. more in Victoria than their own sheep, and this was solely owing to this having been in force. If they gained these advantages, he asked whether, under any supposed question of principle, they should dispense with a law which had been so advantageous to the pastoral community. He should like to know if any complaint was made against the sum that was raised under this Act, and which was to be paid in compensation in case of loss to any of the owners of sheep through the scab. He believed that now they had almost rooted out the scab, that this £10,000 would go a great way in paying the compensation for all sheep that had to be killed under this Act. In fact, he believed if the Government allowed the pastoral interest six per cent. on this sum it would be sufficient to meet all the demands for compensation. As he understood this bill, hon. members would not object, if this £10,000 were expended, to pay a small assessment to cover all expenses that might be incurred. If that were the case, he could not see any reason why hon. members should vote against the second reading of this bill. No doubt there were some of the details that required amendment, but he thought the second reading ought to be passed without opposition.

Mr. FLOOD said he was one of the members who sat on the committee who considered this bill, but if anything would lead him to oppose this bill it was the speech of the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works. The hon. member said that they should give £80 to persons who knew nothing about the matter, for destroying sheep. He knew that a case had occurred where sheep had been condemned, that were proved to be sound; and so he objected, even on the advice of the hon member, to go on legislating in this way. The honorable member asked, if this portion of the community asked for this legislation, why should any one object to it? He said they did not legislate for a few, but in legislating they were called on to protect every one, and not a particular section of the community. He believed that, from all that had been stated, the legislation that had taken place on this subject had been a mistake. He contended that it was very difficult for any person to say what was scab, and maintained that great loss had been entailed on the country by the destruction of so much valuable property under this Act. He believed that, with regard to the sum of £10,000 which was to the credit of the revenue, that a variety of ways might be found for profitably dispensing it without applying it to the mode recommended by the hon. member.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that he had not used the argument referred to by the hon. member, but had said that he considered this bill now introduced was founded on a better system than had been formerly introduced.

Mr. G. MACLEAY said the hon. member objected to the inspectors and the way they had done their duty. From all the evidence, however, that had been taken on this subject, they had heard no complaints with the exception of the case referred to. But this case was an exception, and out of the great mass of sheep destroyed he believed that nine tenths were scabby. The advantages that had been derived from this Act was proved by the small number of sheep who were now suffering from this disease. [The hon. member then read from the evidence which had been given before the select committee, to prove that, if the sheep here were suffering from scab, the market in Victoria would be closed against them.] He did not think anything he could add to this evidence would prove more effectually the advantages which had been gained by this Act. An hon. member had said this Act was passed for the benefit of the large proprietors. He denied that it was passed for any particular class, but was passed solely for the benefit and advantage of the country.

Mr. SUTTOR, though a member of the committee that sat on this inquiry, could not go the whole length of this bill; at the same time, he should vote for the second reading, because he believed that whatever objection he had might be remedied in committee. He had at first been in favour of destroying diseased sheep, but he had for some time past modified his views, and now thought that some time should be given to owners to effect a cure of their flocks, and then, if not cured in that time—say six months—to be destroyed. It required, no doubt, some very stringent measures to eradicate scab, but this might as effectually be done by compelling the owners to clean them as by directing their immediate destruction. Neither did he agree with the amount of compensation. A small amount ought to be allowed, say 2s. 6d. per head, but not more, and he would allow proprietors the right to boil down. He showed the evils that had occurred under the present Act, clean sheep in many instances having been directed to be killed as scabby. This bill provided for a jury of four sheep-owners to inspect the flocks prior to destruction; but even under these circumstances a mistake might occur, and it would be much better to give time for their cure. As a further instance of this, he informed the House that two valuable rams, for which he had been offered £100 each, would have had to be killed at once had they happened to be diseased.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed this day week.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Landed Property in Cases of Intestacy Descent Bill second reading was postponed to Friday.

DESERTED WIVES.

The House went into committee on the Deserted Wives and Children Bill.

This bill had been postponed on a former occasion, in order that Mr. Donaldson, who had charge of it, might make such alteration as would meet certain objections raised by the Attorney General.

Mr. DONALDSON now produced new clauses, for which he was indebted to his Honor the Chief Justice, and which he thought would meet Mr. Martin's objection.

Mr. MARTIN said the clauses did not meet his views, but in order to prevent difficulties he had drawn up five new clauses to stand in place of those objected to. There was no difference of opinion on the principle of the bill between himself, Mr. Donaldson, and the learned Chief Justice; but it would be as well to have these clauses printed before adopting them.

The House resumed, and progress having been reported, leave was given to sit again on Tuesday next.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The second reading of the Publicans' Licensing Bill, the consideration in committee of the Acts Shortening Act Amendment Bill, and the Impounding Bill, were postponed until Friday next. The second reading of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts Acts Amendment Bill was also postponed until Friday next.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and agreed to a resolution voting the sum of £95,079 6s. 9d. out of the Consolidated Revenue fund to meet the expenditure of the year 1858.

This resolution was adopted by the House, and leave granted to sit again this day week.

The remaining Orders of the Day were postponed until the following day, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past 11 until 3 o'clock to-morrow (this day).

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

Wednesday, June 16.

Mr. Dalley to move, That the petition from Paddington relative to the Electoral Bill, presented by him on the 15th instant, be printed.

Friday, June 19.

Question :—

Mr. Smith, to ask the Honorable the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—1. Whether the Government intend selling the Parramatta Domain, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 20 Victoria, No. 35? 2. Whether the 200 acres of land reserved under that Act as a park for the use of the inhabitants of Parramatta, have been set apart for that purpose, and if so, what part of the Domain? 3. Whether the portion of the Domain required for the railway line from Parramatta to Penrith and Windsor has been marked off? 4. Whether the inhabitants of Parramatta are allowed to quarry and take stone from the Domain without leave, and if not who is the proper party to grant such leave? Also, if permission so to do has been granted to any person during the last two years? 5. Whether the sum of £107,000 voted on the 9th March, 1857, by the late Legislative Assembly, for the purchase of rails for the proposed railway extensions to Singleton, Penrith, and Picton, has been expended for that purpose?

INDIA.

The following translation from a letter received by a gentleman in Sydney, from his friend in India, will be read with interest :—

"Lucknow, 31st March, 1858.

"We have, indeed, had terrible times in India, but things are sobering down, though it may be yet some time ere tranquillity is perfectly restored. Yet there is no doubt all serious danger is over, and can only be renewed by fresh blunders on the part of the authorities.

"I have been in time to see a little fighting besides the whole of the siege of Lucknow. During our march, we had three or four actions of various degrees of importance; and on each occasion defeated the rebels completely. I think, altogether, we took about 35 guns.

"As for the siege, it hardly can be said to have lasted for a fortnight, and I think we owe more to the cowardice of our enemy than to the wisdom of our chief, that it has been so rapidly concluded.

"No doubt, our men have behaved with the same pluck that British subjects invariably show, but if you could see the works which have been abandoned by the enemy, you would admit that they are such as no troops could dislodge troops of ordinary firmness from.

"It is hardly correct to ascribe this to the cowardice of the enemy. However, when men cannot trust each other, they are ill prepared for self-sacrifice.

"Lucknow is (was, I should say,) perhaps the handsomest city in India, and now it is a miserable ruin of a place. A few palaces remain standing, but are so riddled with shot and shell that I fear they will have to be pulled down.

"Of prize money I fear there will be little. Not only was there much wanton destruction of property by the troops, and far more by the camp followers, but these were allowed to plunder without restriction for several days, and when at last prize money agents were appointed, but little remained to collect. There were negociations going on for ransoming the city, but as the plundering was not checked, of course there was soon nothing left to ransom.

"The immense rebel force which lately occupied Lucknow, and which probably exceeded 100,000 men, all but 3,000 or 4,000, have escaped into the district and may cause us much trouble for many months to come. Nor is it only in Oude that matters continue so unpromising. Throughout Rohilcund the enemy are in great force, as also in Central India, and though invariably beaten by us, when they venture to encounter us, yet as we have not the means of bringing them to action, except they please, they seem to have the means of protracting the struggle for a long time."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Fraudulent Trustees and Bankers better Punishment Bill; To be further considered in committee.

Hard Labour Bill; third reading.

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Isaacs to move, That the petition from certain inhabitants of Sydney and neighbourhood respecting the Electoral Bill, be printed.

Sir Alfred Stephen to move, That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid on the table of this House copies of all reports or recommendations to the Government, if any, upon which Thomas Fox, convicted at Goulburn, in August, 1852, of murder, whose sentence was commuted to fifteen years' hard labour, was, in December, 1856, released from custody.

Mr. Deas Thomson to move, That this House having taken into consideration the several recommendations contained in the report from the Standing Orders Committee on the question referred to it respecting the course of proceeding in cases of complaint against the Judges, or any other public officer, desires to record its entire concurrence therein, and to suggest that the proper measures be adopted for giving effect to the same.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Law of Evidence Amendment Bill; Adoption of the Report.

Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle Lands Investment Bill; second reading.

Church of England and Ireland Records Registration Bill; second reading.

Proceedings in Equity Facilitation Bill; to be considered in committee.

Hamilton's Settlement Bill; third reading.

Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill; resumption of the debate on the second reading of this bill, adjourned on the motion of Mr. Wise.

CONTINGENT NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir Alfred Stephen (contingently on the motion to adopt the Report on the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill) to move the recommittal of the 1st section; in a view to the exclusion therefrom of the 23rd section of the Common Law Procedure Act.

Sir Alfred Stephen (contingently on the Committal of the Proceedings in Equity Facilitation Bill), to move the following addition in s. 6, line 11, "for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court in cases of Lunacy, and over the persons and property of such as are of unsound mind, and for."

Sir Alfred Stephen (contingently on the committal of the Proceedings in Equity Facilitation Bill) to move the insertion of the following clause, "This Act shall take effect on and from the day of the appointment of a Judge for Moreton Bay, other than one of the Judges of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Lang (contingently on the committal of the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill) to move, That the words "Systematic Religious Instruction, and" in the preamble to the said recited Act, shall be and are hereby repealed and withdrawn from the said preamble.

Court of Requests, £30 Jurisdiction.—In consequence of the absence of the assessors summoned yesterday, the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning. The assessors summoned for to-day, are Messrs. H. Armitage, and W. M. Alderson.

The Donegal Distress Movement.—Steps, it appears, will be immediately taken to organise a movement in West Maitland and its neighbourhood in aid of that commenced in Sydney, for the assistance of the suffering peasantry of Donegal. On Sunday advantage was taken of the number of persons from the country, assembled at the Catholic Church, East Maitland, to introduce the matter before they left town again. A warm sympathy was expressed; and about £35 has already been subscribed.—*Mercury*.

The Bathurst School of Arts.—This bill, as amended and agreed to in select committee, has for its object the enabling the trustees of the School of Arts to surrender a certain piece of ground in William-street, Bathurst, some time since granted as a site for the erection of a building for the use of the said school, and to accept a grant of other land in lieu thereof. The bill consists of one clause, merely empowering the trustees, viz., George Busby, George Ranken, Thomas Duningham Syer, and Richard Machattie, or the majority of them, to surrender the land in question, and to accept another allotment in some more eligible site.

Indefeasible Reserves.—The licensed occupants of Crown Lands beyond the settled districts, from whose runs indefeasible reserves have been taken, are informed that no right of pre-emptive purchase, in consideration of valuable improvements, will be recognised, except in cases where the improvements existed at the date of the proclamation of such reserve.

Wharf, Darling Harbour.—In terms of the regulations of 21st June, 1848, relating to the formation of wharves, application has been made by Mr. Henry Osborne, for permission to extend a wharf, 100 feet by 20 feet, from low water mark, into Darling Harbour, in front of his property lying between the Gas Wharf and Miller's Point, so as to obtain a depth of 12 feet of water; and the neighbouring proprietors are invited to state, within one month from this date, their objections, if any, to such permission being given.

Anniversary of American Independence.—A resolution was agreed to, at a committee meeting held yesterday at Messrs. Merrill and Leavitt's, American Consulate offices, for celebrating the 4th of July, as the anniversary of the establishment of American independence; and it was decided that a dinner should be given, and that, with the exception of the representatives of the Press, the guests were to be such as the committee approved.

State of Shipping Registered in the Colony.—A Parliamentary paper, ordered to be printed by the Assembly, on the 4th instant, has just been issued, in which is given an Abstract of the state of Shipping Registered here for the year ended 31st December, 1857. From this it appears that, at the above date, all vessels (steamers included) numbered 500; the tonnage of vessels of, and under, 50 tons, was 5481 tons; of vessels over 50 tons, the tonnage was 47,180 tons; the men and boys employed in these craft numbered 3757; the gross tonnage of the 500 vessels being 52,661 tons. On the 31st of December, 1856, all the vessels numbered 510, the tonnage amounting to 56,527 tons. Struck off: vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, and missing, 19 ships, tonnage 2672; broken up, or otherwise destroyed as unseaworthy, and no longer employed at sea, 6 ships, tonnage 1226; sold to foreigners, 7 ships, 1505 tons; transferred and registered *de novo* in the port, and transferred to other ports, 18 ships, tonnage 2738, which reduces the number of vessels to 460, and the tonnage to 48,386 tons. Added: new vessels 10, tonnage 304; vessels registered *de novo* on account of purchase 3, tonnage 694; transferred from other ports or otherwise, 27, tonnage 3277; thus bringing the number up again to 500 vessels of all kinds, and the tonnage to 52,661.

Chinese Immigration.—A meeting on this subject, convened by anonymous advertisement, was held at the Emu Tavern last evening; but owing to the absence of the party convening it, an adjournment till Friday evening was decided upon. Mr. R. Stewart took the chair, and some forcible remarks on the subject were delivered by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Richardson. The main objections urged against the present system of Chinese immigration were, that no sufficiently stringent sanitary regulations existed; that the Chinese were only docile and submissive so long as they felt themselves helpless; that their effeminate condition made them useless as labourers or stockmen, and that their importation as single men jeopardised the moral status of the community.

Runaway Accident.—About a quarter-past three o'clock yesterday, the occupants of the premises held by Mr. Curtis, (undertaker, &c.,) in Hunter-street, were astonished to hear a mourning-coach which had been a short time previously dispatched on its sober errand, return at anything but a funereal pace. The two black horses which were harnessed to the coach after standing for some time, very quietly started off at a rapid pace. The attempts to stop them of course only facilitated the speed of the animals. They made for home. In dashing along Castlereagh-street, the safety of several vehicles was imperilled, but we have heard of no very serious accident. On turning the corner into Hunter-street, the horses came into slight contact with a gig in which two gentlemen were riding—who certainly had a narrow escape, and then rushed into the yard on the opposite side of the way, where, it is said, they are accustomed to make up their solids and fluids; but one of the coach doors, being open and coming in contact with the fence, was left in the street. The horses did not appear to be injured, but the coach was very much damaged, and showed evidence of having come into collision with more than one object.

Royal Victoria Theatre.—To-night, Mr. W. Dind, who, for many years past, has held the office of treasurer at this establishment, takes his benefit.

Capture of a Suspected Horse-stealer.—On Saturday evening, the now notorious Hiram Howard, formerly a farmer at Howlong, charged with stealing horses and sending them to Beechworth for sale, was captured in the parlour of the Royal Hotel, Albury, by sergeant Hurithy. Prisoner had concealed himself under the table on becoming aware of the vicinity of the sergeant; and the officer had no difficulty in placing the handcuffs upon him whilst lying in that position.—*Border Post*.

Extensive Unreserved Sale of choice Drapery, Millinery, Manties, Hosiery, Blankets, Ribbons, Ready-made Clothing, Children's Dresses, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock prompt.—The especial attention of the trade is directed to the sale of Mr. Charles Teakle, at his new rooms, 293, George-street, this morning, at 11 o'clock precisely; also, at 12 o'clock, damaged sheetings, &c., &c. Buyers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.—Adv.

Chatto and Hughes have requested us to remind buyers of drapery that their Tuesday's sale will be continued this day, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

This Day, Wednesday.—Continuation of Tuesday's drapery sale.—To Drapers.—Chatto and Hughes inform purchasers of drapery that their usual weekly sale, commenced yesterday, will be continued this day.—Adv.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to call the attention of merchants, speculators, millers, bakers, corn dealers, timber merchants, builders, and others, to their sales, this day, to take place as follows:—at the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, 1127 barrels damaged flour, ex Samuel Appleton; at half-past 11 o'clock, 20 tons colonial flour; and on Macnamara's Wharf, at quarter-to 3 o'clock, Baltic deals and battens, cut and uncut, ex Annie, Bangor slates, cement, &c. See our advertising columns.—Adv.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

June 15.—Asterion, for Guam.
June 15.—Cherokee, for Manila.
June 15.—London (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Glimpse, and Staghound, for Melbourne; Jenny Lind, for Port Curtis; Sea King, for Guam; William, for Port Macquarie; Leveret, for Chatham Islands; Samuel Appleton, for Guam; Margaret Elizabeth, for Melbourne via Newcastle; Souvenir, for South Sea Islands; Cheetah, for Wellington; Waratah (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.

June 15.—London (s.), 700 tons, Captain Wm. Cottier, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. S. Macdonald and child, Mr. James Scott, Mrs. M. Marks and 7 children, Mr. C. M. Ware, Mrs. Unger, Mr. W. Bray, Masters C. and W. Dight, Mr. C. Parbury, Mr. A. Wilkinson, Mr. Adams, Mr. L. Michaelis, Mr. James Callaghan, Mr. Jas. Dean, and 36 in the steerage.

June 15.—Margaret Elizabeth, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Lamont, for Melbourne, via Newcastle, in ballast. Passenger—Mrs. Lamont.

June 15.—Souvenir, schooner, 64 tons, Captain Simpson, for South Sea Islands.

June 15.—Cheetah, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Joyce, for Wellington.

June 15.—Glimpse, barque, 483 tons, Captain Dayton, for Melbourne, with original cargo. Passengers—Mrs. M'Combe and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Love, and 3 children, Mr. Pearman, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Etling, Mr. Hale, Miss Baillie, and 20 in the steerage.

June 15.—Samuel Appleton, ship, 786 tons, Captain Kelly, for Guam, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 15.—Margaret, from Morpeth, with 243 bags maize, 200 dozen pumpkins; Ariel, and Elfin, from Newcastle, with 72 tons coal; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 150 trusses hay, 65 bags flour, 30 hides, 9 horses, 320 bags grain, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 15.—Elfin, Pacific, and Brothers, for Newcastle; Lavina, for Wollongong; Ebenezer, for Tweed River.

IMPORTS.

June 14.—Maggie, from London: 3 packages, W. Robertson; 10 packages, Johnston and Co.; 10 hogsheads brandy, Macintosh and Co.; 1 package, D. Ansell; 4 packages, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 73 packages, Mason, Brothers; 45 cases oil stores, T. Skinner and Co.; 35 packages, J. Stanton; 2 packages, C. Clay; 1 package, J. Kirby; 7 packages, J. Vickery; 3 packages, S. C. Burt; 27 packages, Moore and Co.; 5 packages, A. Hordern; 40 packages, E. and W. Paul; 8 hogsheads, Tucker and Co.; 23 hogsheads rum, 25 packages, Brown and Co.; 40 packages, A. Moses and Co.; 9 packages, Vial d'Aram and Co.; 19 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 packages, Rossiter and Lazarus; 1 package, C. A. Thurlow; 500 cases geneva, W. Long; 200 boxes tin plates, 400 cases oil and turps, 200 casks beer, 100 hogsheads ale, 190 packages raisins, 20 bales bags, 40 sheets lead, 21 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 4 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 2 packages, J. Gelty; 1 package, C. H. Kaffrey; 1 package, C. K. Ingelow; 1 package, T. K. Mollard; 12 packages, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 50 hogsheads, 16 packages, M. and L. Brodziak; 1 package, W. Cross; 3 packages, J. Sewell; 55 rolls lead, 127 packages sherry, 50 bales bags, 1008 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 2400 bars 21 bundles iron, 68 packages, A. Hawley and Co.; 58 packages, M. Moss; 17 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 72 pieces castings, 12 packages, J. Roe; 120 packages, C. W. Roberts; 1 package, Rundle, Dangar, and Co.; 4 packages, Gedye and Son; 6 packages, J. T. Macdonald; 1 package, G. Pattrick; 190 cases beer, J. G. Waller and Co.; 12 packages, S. H. Levy; 810 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.

June 14.—London (s.), for Melbourne: 1 trunk, 1 box, Williams; 7 bales, 2 cases, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 8 chests opium, A. Solmitz and Co.; 1 case, Frank, Brothers, and Gans; 500 boxes candles, 100 firkins butter, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 60 bags maize, Montefiore and Murphy; 71 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 606 bags potatoes, 60 casks butter, Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 44 casks fruit, W. M'Culloch; 11 casks, 1 case fruit, T. Farnell; 1 case, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 3 cases, E. and A. R. M. Co.; 5 half-tierces tobacco, J. Aldis; 57 casks 3 cases fruit, T. Beck; 3 boxes, Candish; 1 case, 1 mortar and pestle, Youngman and Co.; 27 casks fruit, O. H. Hickman; 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 case, Keblett; 1 case, Brush and MacDonnell; 19 casks 2 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 101 boxes candles, 4 cases eggs, C. Bond; 33 bags walnuts, A. Fairfax and Co.; 2 cases 1 crate, M. Marks; 10 cases plants, 3 packages plants, C. M. Ware; 2 cases 1 bale, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 1 parcel, Paul; 10 bags, 1 cask walnuts, W. Douglass; 1 case, Vial d'Aram and Co.; 1 box coin, £5, Oriental Bank; 4 casks fruit, T. Medcalf; 147 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 1 horse, R. Gill; 1 horse, C. Parbury; 5 horses, Nesbitt; 5 horses, Dickson.

June 15.—Cheetah for Wellington: 2 half-tierces tobacco, 7 cases cigars, 21 hogsheads rum, 240 bags of flour, 167 bags maize, 3 hogsheads treacle, 16 tons coals, 19 bundles, 30 bars iron, 40 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 30 boxes tea, 31 bags coffee, 3 cases cigars, 20 bags flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 13 chests, 6 half-chests, 30 quarter-chests tea, 49 cases Geneva, R. Towns and Co.; 200 cases Geneva, F. Vinden; 10 half-tierces tobacco, H. M'Crea; 320 mats refined sugar, 320 bags bastards, 145 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 9 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brothers; 1 package, R. Davis and Co.; 15 cases, W. Dean and Co.; 30 jars oil, A. F. Croom and Co.; 12 packages drapery, W. Flygger; 60 boxes candles, 76 packages, Fairhurst and Co.; 12 packages, D. Joyce; 2 casks tallow, 120 boxes soap, 40 boxes candles, Thacker and Co.

June 15.—Souvenir, for South Sea Islands: 50 tons shooks, 6 packages drapery, 1 case tobacco, 36 iron pots, 10 bundles hoop iron, 1 cask hardware, Mullendorff and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Chatham Islands.—By the Leveret, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Wellington.—By the Cheetah, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Omar Pasha, this day, at noon.

For Port Curtis and Fitzroy River.—By the Jenny Lind, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Moreton Bay.—By the Waratah (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

For Port Macquarie.—By the William, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Gazelle, this day, at noon.

For Tahiti, Honolulu, and California.—By the Mariana, this day, at noon.

Custom House.—Entered outwards: June 15. Beatrice, ship, 777 tons, Captain Rogers, for Melbourne; Gazelle, schooner, 212 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland; Mariana, barque, 255 tons, Captain Schoemaker, for San Francisco; Jane, brig, 179 tons, Captain Cornstock, for South Seas.

Mails by the City of Sydney.—The supplementary mail by the City of Sydney consisted of 16 packages, containing 1615 letters, and 2514 newspapers.

Omitted in the manifest of the Carrington: 64 boxes clock-weights, 20 boxes preserves, S. Hoffnung and Co.

The Louisa, schooner, encountered very severe weather on her passage from Wellington. This is the first voyage of the Louisa under the command of Captain Honyman, and his passengers, some of whom have made the passage both ways, speak in the highest terms of his skill and attention during the heavy weather that was fallen in with.

The Meggie, from London, is consigned to Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

June 14.—Venture, brig, 120 tons, Bellither, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 15.—Louisa, schooner, Dunn, for Adelaide, with 280 tons of coal.

Export of Coal by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, at Newcastle, week ending 11th June, 1858:

	Tons.
For Sydney	1113
Melbourne	1586
Other ports	280
Total	2979

SEA SIGNALS.

(From the Shipping Gazette.)

The Admiralty have given directions to the commanders of her Majesty's ships to report all merchant vessels who "signal their official numbers at sea" by the Commercial Code of Signals, and like instructions have been issued to officers at the principal Coastguard stations, as well as to commanders of Revenue cruisers. We commend this notice to the special consideration of our mercantile marine. The advantages which the new code combines are beginning to be understood, and must eventually insure its general adoption. By the substitution simply as a basis of 18 consonant letters of the alphabet instead of the numerals from one to ten, a code of no less than 78,642 distinct and independent signals has been produced; 306 by two-flag, 9896 by three-flag, and 73,440 by four flag signals; whereas by Marryat's, with a numeral code, two-flag signals are limited to 99, three-flag signals to 999, and four-flag signals to 9999. To produce higher numbers a fifth flag is required, thus rendering the hoist inconveniently long, limiting the most important combinations, or involving the necessity of a system of repeating flags or substitutes, which have been found so objectionable that they have been discontinued in the navy. The chief characteristic of the new code, on the other hand, is its simplicity. Substitutes and repeaters are dispensed with; every signal has a distinct meaning, is made with one hoist in one place, and never requiring more than four flags to make it. Further, the two-flag and three-flag signals, numbering in all 5,202, are so arranged that they may be translated into all foreign languages; for, the various combinations being described by the consonant letters of the alphabet, are, in fact, denominators of signals, and these denominators being known and recognized in all languages, convey the true meaning of the signal, whatever may be the form of words in which it is expressed. For our colonies, or for the United States, where the English language is almost universally spoken, this provision is of course unnecessary. As regards the latter country, we trust we are not over sanguine in anticipating the adoption at no distant time of the Commercial Code of Signals by the mercantile navy of the States. An attempt was made last year to get a bill through Congress making the use of certain signals (Rogers's) compulsory upon the American merchant service under severe penalties. The attempt, it appears, has been revived, but we perceive that it has been met in a very determined manner by the New York Chamber of Commerce, who have passed a series of stringent resolutions embodying the remonstrances urged against the bill by the shipowners of New York, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans, and condemning it in the strongest terms. It would seem, therefore, that the ground is likely to be quite clear in the United States for the trial and, it may be hoped, for the ultimate adoption of the Commercial Code of Signals, to which we desire to direct the especial attention of our own shipowners. There is always a difficulty in getting men to adopt a new system, however great an improvement upon the old. Of this difficulty we are fully aware. The force and the charm of habit are not easily overcome. The conquest must be gradual, even when reason is clearly on the side of the proposed innovation. In the present instance, however, we may observe that although the principle on which the Commercial Code is formed is new to the merchant service, it will be found that, of the 18 symbols required for that code, 14 are already in use on board vessels which possess Marryat's Code. It will be only necessary for such vessels to provide four additional flags, lettered "M Q V W," the Code Pendant, and the Signal Book, in order to use either code. We need not say, however, that those who once become familiar with the new code, its simplicity, and its resources, will prefer it to any other. In the meantime we would press upon all owners the advisability of providing their ships with the additional flags mentioned; they can then at all events exchange their symbols answering to their official numbers, or, if foreigners, to their names. The necessity for securing these facilities is apparent. The new code has been published under the auspices of the Board of Trade, and the Government is taking every means to promote its use and to procure its general adoption. With this object in view it has been introduced, as we have seen, in her Majesty's ships and in the Coastguard, also at the colonial and consular stations. Wherever, in short, a British merchant ship may find her way, there the means of communication by the new commercial code of signals has been established. It is clear, therefore, that merchant vessels of every description should be placed in a condition to reciprocate. We need say no more to point out the value of the new commercial code of signals as a rapid and comprehensive mode of communicating between ships at sea or between ships and stations on the land, and the consequent disadvantage at which all ships are placed which are not provided with the means of reciprocating. If our shipowners are not disposed, or their shipmasters are averse to the adoption of the new code, at all events they should procure the four additional flags, the Code Pendant and the Signal Book, which, with the flags of Marryat's Code, will, as we have before stated, enable them to communicate by either code. In addition to the Code itself, and the *Mercantile Navy List*, of which the edition for 1858, containing the names of all new vessels registered during last year, is now published, a book of tables has been compiled, giving the latitude and longitude in degrees and minutes of any place on the earth's surface in one hoist of three flags of the new code. This book, which is named the Companion, contains also tables of the longitude, calculated on the meridians of Greenwich, Paris, Cadiz, and Amsterdam, assimilated, so that the point at which vessels meet may be denoted at a glance in the reckoning of the four principal maritime States of Europe.

How to Save a Leaky Ship from Sinking.—The attention of many practical men in this community has recently been drawn to a consideration of the best means of providing against or averting the foundering of a ship at sea, and quite a number of suggestions have been thrown out through the press. The subject is one of the deepest importance, and anything that promises a greater degree of safety than is now had must prove valuable. In connection with this subject, we were waited upon yesterday by a French gentleman, whose name we are not at liberty to disclose, and placed in possession of the following particulars:—Some time ago a slaver, named the Three Friends, while making a trip from the Coast of Africa to Bahia, in Brazil, with 300 negroes on board, was seen and chased by an English frigate. Finding the frigate overhauling her, the captain of the Three Friends came up with the lanyards of his standing rigging, which was then strapped in to the mast, a short distance from the mastheads, the wedges were slackened around the mast, the mainrail and plankshear sawed through about one-third their thickness, and other measures adopted to make the vessel increase her speed. The sea was heavy, and she plunged through it at such a rate that she sprang a very serious leak, making nearly three feet of water an hour. All hands were employed in pumping and bailing, but the leak gained fast on them, despite their utmost efforts, and destruction or capture stared them in the face. At this juncture the Captain bethought him of the syphon, and a large one was immediately prepared. A hole was cut through the stern of the Three Friends, just above the level of the water, outside, the syphon inserted, the air exhausted by means of a pumping apparatus fixed in the outer orifice, and capable of being instantly withdrawn, and the water from the inside of the vessel started through the syphon. Our informant says that the experiment was completely successful, the syphon discharging the water as fast as it leaked in the vessel. For twelve successive days, during which time the chase was maintained, the syphon was in successful operation, until the Three Friends arrived safely at Bahia. Our informant adds that he will engage to keep any vessel from sinking in this manner, provided she does not leak more than three feet of water per hour.—*New Bedford Whaleman's Shipping List*, March 16, 1858.

New Steam Line.—A project is on foot in New York, under the direction of Mr. Loosey, the Austrian Consul-General, to establish a line of steamers between that port and the ports of the Mediterranean, the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company furnishing the capital for the enterprise. If it goes into effect there will be a main line running between New York, Madeira, Cadiz, Algiers, Malta, Corfu, and terminating at Trieste, and an auxiliary line proceeding from Lisbon to Cadiz, connecting there with the steamers from New York, and then proceeding to Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Corfu, and also terminating at Trieste, and *vice versa*, thereby connecting New York in a direct line with every important port north and south of the Mediterranean, west of Trieste. The departure of the steamers from New York will be so timed as to meet the direct India, China, and Australian mail line at Corfu, from Trieste to Alexandria; and New York will be brought, therefore, in direct communication with the Indian mail steamers at Suez, and mails and passengers may proceed from New York, without stoppage, as far as Shanghai, Sydney, or the Mauritius. By the transhipment of mails and passengers at Corfu on board the Austrian Lloyd steamers, a direct communication is also effected between New York and Greece, the Levant, the ports of the Black Sea, the South of Russia, the mouth of the Danube, Egypt, and Asia Minor. The New York steamers will arrive at Madeira on the day the British-Brazilian line of steamers reach that port from Southampton. Mails and passengers, therefore, from New York to the Brazils, the Argentine Confederation, and the Canary and Cape Verde Islands, may be transhipped at Madeira, and a direct communication be established, by which ten days of time are saved. At Madeira, the British West Coast of Africa steamers also touch, and mails and passengers may there be transhipped for those ports, putting New York in direct communication with the ports of that coast.—*Times.*

The Leviathan's Anchors.—During the course of Tuesday and Wednesday the huge anchors on which the safety of the big ship must hereafter depend, and which have therefore been made according to Trotman's patent, were subjected to a most severe ordeal in the test-house at Woolwich dockyard. Though the strain to which they were exposed is considerably beyond the test required for navy anchors generally, and at least 30 per cent. more than any other anchor of the same weight could sustain, yet the result was satisfactory, even beyond what was expected. The tests were conducted after the usual manner—the strain being applied with the hydraulic press, and the number of tons registered in each case. The first anchor tried weighed 5 tons 12 cwt., and the total deflection of the arm and shank of this at a strain of 56 tons was only ⅛th of an inch; at 70 tons, 1 7-16ths; at 80 tons, 1 13-16ths; at 90 tons, 2⅜; and at 100 tons, 3 3-16 inches. Immediately after the strain was relaxed the total deflection declined to ⅛th of an inch, and gradually continued lessening till, on Wednesday morning, it had quite disappeared, and the most careful examination and remeasurement failed to detect the slightest variation of the parts. More positive evidence than this as to the strength of the anchor and the elasticity of its form and material could not be given. The next tried was of the same weight as that we have just mentioned, but the total deflection of this, at 50 tons, was only three-quarters of an inch, while at 100 tons it was no more than 2 3-16ths, or exactly one inch less than the first. The apparent permanent deflection of this was half-an-inch, but even this slight curvature had disappeared by Wednesday. On that day a smaller one of four tons was tried, and the total deflection of this at 75 tons pressure was only 3¼, and the apparent permanent deflections, 15-16ths, disappeared in a few hours. The Admiralty scale of proofs for anchors used in the Royal Navy is based on the sectional area of the iron, and in proportion as the anchors increase in size and weight the severity of the test diminishes—thus, one of 2 cwt. is tested to 4 tons strain, one of 20 cwt. to 20 tons, 50 cwt. to 42 tons, 75 cwt. to 56 tons, and so on to 103 cwt. for the largest anchor used in the Royal Navy, and the proof test for which is only 68 tons. According to this scale an anchor of 10 tons weight would be proved to be only 190 tons. The severity of the test adopted at Woolwich, or else the inferior strength of common anchors to Trotman's, is proved by the large proportion broken at the dockyard, and the number of those that are reported defective with ordinary proof only. The great advantage of Trotman's anchor consists in the flexibility of all its parts, by which each is made to contribute its portion towards the whole. But for this, and the mechanical principles on which it is constructed, which enable it to obtain the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight, the anchors we mentioned would never have withstood the severe proof required by Mr. Brunel before he would allow them to be put on board the Leviathan. They were all manufactured by Mr. Wood, of Liverpool.—*Times.*

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 15	9·30 a.m. 5· 0 p.m.	W.S.W. S.	Light breezes. Moderate breezes with Rain.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water. Morn.	High Water. Aftern.
16	Wednesday.	7 8	4 52	10 50	11 10

Moon.—First quarter, 18th instant, at 6 h. 19 m. 18 s. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger		Mail	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	5·45	
2	Newtown	6·57	10· 7	2· 7	4·42	5·52	
3	Petersham	7· 1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·58	
5	Ashfield	7· 8	10·18	2·18	4·53	6· 3	
6½	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6· 9	
7¾	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5· 4	6·14	
13½	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30	
17¼	Fairfield	7·53	11· 3	3· 3	...	6·48	
22	Liverpool	8· 5	11·15	3·15	...	7· 0	
34	Campbelltown	8·50	12· 0	4· 0	...	7·40	

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·15 p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15	
12	Liverpool	...	8·10	11·20	3·20	5·50	
16¾	Fairfield	...	8·24	11·39	3·39	6· 9	
20½	Parramatta	7·25	8·40	11·51	3·52	6·22	
26¼	Homebush	7·55	9· 0	12·15	4·15	6·45	
27½	Burwood	8· 0	9· 5	12·20	4·20	6·50	
29	Ashfield	8· 6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56	
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7· 3	
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7· 6	
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. for Campbelltown; at 2·30 p.m. for Parramatta only; and 4·30 for Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave for Sydney from Campbelltown at 8·5 a.m.; from Parramatta only at 3·20 p.m.; and from Campbelltown at 4·5 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	3·45	7·30	3· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·40	3·54	7·40	3·10
4	Waratah	7·49	4· 4	7·49	3·19
10¼	Hexham	8· 5	4·23	8· 5	3·35
17¼	East Maitland	8·20	4·45	8·20	4· 0

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	East Maitland	8·45	4· 0	9· 0	4·15
7	Hexham	9· 5	4·21	9·21	4·36
13¼	Waratah	9·25	4·40	9·40	4·55
16¼	Honeysuckle Point	9·40	4·55	9·55	5·10
17¼	Newcastle	9·45	5· 0	10· 0	5·15

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, Mr. Forster moved,—1. That a select committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the late seizure of gold-dust and sovereigns, on board the Ethereal, and Mary Nicholson, on October 16th, 1857, from certain Chinamen, and in particular, upon the manner in which the proceeds of the said seizure have been distributed by the Executive Government; and that all proceedings of the select committee of last session, and the two petitions from certain Chinamen, presented by Mr. Dalley on the 13th and 16th April last, be referred to this committee. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Dalley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Hay, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Faucett, Mr. Jamison, and Mr. Cox.

A very long discussion took place on the motion, which was opposed by the Attorney-General and other members, but ultimately was passed by a majority of 26 to 10.

Several petitions having been ordered to be printed,

Mr. Hodgson moved—"1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the murders which have recently taken place on the Dawson River, with a view to render the working of the Native Police force more efficient. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Buckley, Mr. Cribb, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Jones, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Taylor, and the mover."

The names of Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Robertson were moved to be added to the committee, which was chosen eventually by ballot.

The Remedies on Cheques Facilitation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bathurst School of Arts Bill was read a second time.

The motion of Mr. Hodgson for the second reading of the Scab in Sheep Prevention Bill, elicited much discussion, but was read a second time.

The House went into committee on the Deserted Wives and Children Bill, but almost immediately resumed, it being understood that new clauses, prepared by the Attorney-General, would be printed.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and voted the sum of £95,079 6s. 9d. out of the Consolidated Revenue, for the year 1858.

The rest of the business was postponed, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock.

Our readers will call to mind the report of a small discussion which took place in the House upon the Electoral Bill, in reference to the distribution of members in the various country districts. Mr. Cowper said—

"The House had, in the discussion upon the last clause, partly agreed to the principle of the amendment now proposed by the hon. member for Bathurst; and such being the case, and the hon. member having placed himself, some time back, in communication with the Government—("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) He could not see anything extraordinary in the Government holding consultation with those who supported them; and if the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs had done so, he would have been in a different position that evening. As regarded this schedule, he had all along stated that it was the intention of the Government to deal with it in a fair and equitable spirit, and where a case could be made out, to yield to it."

Mr. Cowper here avowed a system of ministerial closeting and manœuvring, without the slightest consciousness that it was inconsistent with political justice or personal honour. Should he get an inkling that the public will form another estimate, and detect in this avowal systematic corruption, we have no doubt Mr. Cowper will deny that the conversation ever occurred, or that the statements imputed to him were ever made. Innumerable times he has stood up in the House, and declared that the reporters had misrepresented him, in the face of gentlemen whose derisive laughter fully recognised the cause of that denial, and correctly weighed the man who could meanly cast imputations upon the reporters to escape the consequences of his own indiscretion. Unless we are mistaken, the state of things disclosed by this conversation is this: A majority of the House decidedly object to the Ministerial scheme of distribution — without essentially differing from the members of the Cabinet, they are nevertheless conscious that to refuse certain modifications would be a virtual disfranchisement of their constituencies of the country. These gentlemen are divisible into two sections. One party are men of principle, who would scorn to accept an undue advantage—who would treat with disdain the effort of a Ministry to accommodate themselves or their constituencies at the expense of the country at large. Looking at the representation as a scheme to protect the weak against the strong, and to secure a hearing for interests which, in the strife of parties, would otherwise be submerged, they are careful that those parts of the colony under local and geographical disadvantages should be compensated by a commensurate increase of power in the distribution of members. There is another section, too numerous, in such an assembly, and likely to increase in that which will succeed it—a section who quickly passing over the stage of bribery as representatives, will hold open their hands to receive bribes as individuals—a section who, in their full growth and development, will become the scandal of free institutions, and render them loathsome, and finally impracticable—a section that have their counterpart in America, where scenes are enacted which revolt the moral sense of the intelligent portion of the people, and bring odium upon institutions once supposed to embody the highest aspirations of freedom. That section, in its infancy, now in the Assembly—hardly conscious of its own character—fancying that it has a right to take care of its own—is as disposed to enter into private bargains with the Minister, as the Minister with open arms is to receive its members, to deal with them separately, and to buy their general concurrence by special concessions. It is certainly impossible to meet men of this class by any remonstrance. They will only laugh at the indignation of all who are losers by their nefarious ingenuity. The Colonial Secretary himself, turning to a late colleague, one who was entitled at least to be shielded against the mockery of a Minister whose Cabinet his generous but unconstitutional complaisance enable to live on;—this gentleman was told pointedly—without a blush—that had his application been made to the Minister instead of to the House, his motion for a particular distribution would have met with a very different result. What! are we to be told that the Minister, when settling the distribution of members, is to punish with opposition in the House those who bring forward a motion which he would have supported had they first solicited his patronage? We are no longer to look to the discussions in the Assembly, as that from which any light can be struck out, or to the votes as an expression of the opinions of members upon the whole question as it relates to the country; but we are to look upon their votes as given in return for some advantages privately promised! We are to look at the successful member not as an advocate whose cause is righteous, and whose claims are just, but as one who has had the shrewdness to go by a back door, and to stoop in solicitation before a Minister—to a Minister, who, unconscious of the contempt to which such men expose themselves, tells their degradation to the country; for we cannot suppose that he means revenge in exposing them to the odium which their complicity deserves.

There are men on the liberal side of the House with whose opinions we are far from concurring on this Electoral Bill. They are, however, men of honour and principle—who have some conception of the proper functions of a legislative body, and of the fearful consequences of tolerating such schemes of private solicitation and private bargain. We may ask them, are all things hereafter with their assent to be conducted upon this plan? Are we to have revived the system of closeting which prevailed in the basest epoch of England's dishonour? Let no man delude himself as to the limits of this plan. Government by artifice; by tact; by playing off one against another; by selling twice over; these are the schemes which Mr. Cowper would naturally have recourse to. Nothing in debate, nothing in statesmanship, incapable of drawing confidence by openness, by moral courage, or any of those qualities which attract to a man a body of followers, he yet possesses in great perfection the power to bamboozle and corrupt. Having given in to members of different localities, in virtue of secret compacts, and for the furtherance of their own political objects, he will be prepared hereafter to receive the representatives of those districts upon the same footing, and to make everything at the disposal of the Government the subject of bargain and sale. There may be men on the Liberal side of the House, so-called, with whom professions of political purity are not so absolutely a mockery as to make them parties to this reprehensible plan of administration. We expect of course that there will be favouritism—that people will have their interest respected according as they may be more or less acceptable, but we did not expect that a Minister would open his office for the purpose of purchasing votes when settling the principles of a new constitution. We did not expect that even he would have had the assurance, or perhaps we should rather say the obtuseness, to avow the scheme in the presence of the Assembly, and to taunt a late colleague with having overlooked this obvious method of securing the success of his motion on the future representation of the country.

Notwithstanding all the talk there used to be a short time ago about the desirableness of inducing great English contractors to undertake public works in these colonies, and great English financiers to negotiate our loans, it would seem from the practice of Victoria as if it was found, after all, most convenient to dispense with such assistance. Whether this arises in any respect from jealousy of foreign interference, or from the absence of any real necessity for it, is a question we will not now discuss; but certainly it has not arisen from the total indifference of the great English firms to colonial affairs. At least two of the best known London contractors have made overtures to construct the whole of the Victorian railways, and have despatched special agents empowered to treat as to terms. The Messrs. Baring also courteously responded to the invitation addressed to them to take the projected loan under their patronage; and Mr. Gabrielli has again made his appearance in these latitudes, for the second time, as the representative of English capital open for colonial investment. None of these "foreigners," however, have been able to gain a footing. Colonial contractors and colonial banks have beaten them out of the field. Whether this will ultimately prove an advantage to the colonies must be tested by experience. Canada has adopted one system in the execution of its great public works; Victoria has committed itself to an opposite course. Time will shew which of the two systems is the most beneficial, that is if the Victorian agreements are carried out to their completion.

It is a very fine thing, no doubt, to be independent, but this kind of pride is sometimes costly. To most people it would certainly seem probable that an English contractor, who had successfully made more than six hundred miles of railway in different countries, who had acquired perfect acquaintance with all the details of that particular business, who had at his command a corps of trained employés of every grade, as well as abundance of all necessary plant, and who, by means of personal wealth as well as commercial standing and credit, could put down at once whatever amount of money might be necessary to commence and carry on the work with vigour, would afford a better guarantee for its completion, and be more likely to execute it to the satisfaction of the public, than a colonial firm quite new to such undertakings, and without similar resources in men, money, or material. A notion prevails, we imagine pretty extensively, that English contractors would not look at our colonial works except upon the certainty of receiving an extravagant profit, and that the competition instituted among local contractors has, therefore, at least the advantage of being economical. So long as no definite offer was made by any English firm, this notion could not be combated. But the proposal of Messrs. Peto and Co., as made through Mr. Gabrielli, goes far to disprove it. An examination of the tenders sent in for the railways to Sandhurst and Ballaarat will show that when the cost of the rails (which the Government undertake to provide) is taken into the calculation, even the lowest tenders will quite come up to the Engineer's estimates, if not exceed them. And it has been expressly stated that the estimates have been framed so as to represent the extreme cost rather than the lowest possible price. Messrs. Peto and Co. offered to do the work at a price to be mutually settled between themselves and the engineer. Mr. Darbyshire could not possibly fix a higher price than that which he has already assured the Government and the Legislature is the outside sum the works ought to cost—yet a price which is quite reached by the lowest tender. Messrs. Peto, therefore, practically offered to do the work at Mr. Darbyshire's estimates—as cheaply, that is, as any of the colonial firms offer to do it. So that there has been no saving by the exclusion of the English houses. Whatever extra profits Messrs. Peto might have made more than their colonial rivals may be able to achieve, would have been made in virtue of their superior skill in the business, their facilities for economising expenses at all points, and their prepared appliances. And this, though all gain to them, would have been no loss to the colony.

The importance of training a body of colonial contractors, who should be competent to any works that might be deemed necessary, has been often mentioned as a reason why encouragement should be given to local competitors, even at some slight pecuniary sacrifice. But it is a question whether this object might not have been quite as surely answered, and perhaps more satisfactorily, by seeking, in the first instance, for English help. For the first thing that a large firm on obtaining a contract would do, would be to send out a staff of efficient and practical subordinates to superintend the execution of the works. These men during the term of their residence would become in many instances attached to the colony, and would remain as permanent settlers when their first occupation had ceased, and form a most valuable class of colonists with respect to the execution of future public works.

The effect on immigration of the two systems of contracting, also deserves attention. Colonial firms must depend on the supply of labour that voluntarily offers itself, as they have no facilities for importing what they want. They must be at the mercy, too, of any fluctuations that may occur. If a sudden rush to the gold-fields, or to another colony, should take place, they would be unable to protect themselves. But the great English firms could, without unduly charging themselves with expense, introduce gradually a sufficient number of suitable labourers to supply all deficiencies, to prevent the colony from being oppressed by the abstraction of labour from other pursuits, and to act as security against any sudden stoppage of the works. The Messrs. Peto, in consequence of their Canadian contract, were the means, directly and indirectly, of introducing thousands and tens of thousands of labouring men to Canada. We want population adequately to develop the resources of these colonies. It is of no use to extend railways if we cannot attract people to settle near them, and every expedient that will aid in the introduction of an industrious population, deserves favourable consideration at the hands of our statesmen.

Referring to a letter signed "A Fellow of St. Paul's College," which appeared in our issue of Tuesday last, we may remark that we never vindicated the repeal of the clause in the Affiliated Colleges Bill as a concession to a small minority of the people. Unquestionably if the great body of the inhabitants of this colony think proper to retain it, they have a right to do so. The objection to the clause is not that it is really injurious to any minor sect, but that in itself it is inconsistent with the object it professes to compass, and that it is a disgrace and a dishonour to the very name and profession of religion.

Our correspondent greatly misunderstands us if he supposes that we desire to see institutions like St. Paul's College ignore the religious element, or indeed relinquish any one of those principles which are held by their founders to be part of the religious principle. What we do object to is that, having set out with the pretence of conserving the interests of religion, and of vindicating the University from the imputation of ungodliness, it has set up a system more opposed to religion, in its legitimate and probable operation, than any contrivance the wit of man could devise to degrade it. The reason this has not been perceived is that gentlemen of the larger denominations think only of themselves. If compelled to recognise the existence of other denominations, they do so with reluctance, and dismiss as speedily from their minds the painful necessity. In making an arrangement which seemed to secure their own special interest, they did not perceive how fearfully they were compromising their honour as Christian men, and pledging themselves to become partakers in the active support and countenance of the meanest, lowest, and vilest forms of misbelief.

To the denominations that would be disinclined to support such a clause, its operation is of very small importance. They would of course at once comply with the requisition, and furnish the certificate demanded upon application for degrees. The only party that is really and deeply interested in the abolition of the clause is the Senate itself.

GOULBURN.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

Tuesday, June 15.—The news from Melbourne, by Albury mail, to-night, is not later than that which came by the London. The date is Friday evening. Nothing important in Goulburn.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Damaged Waterproof Clothing, Tarpaulins, Jean Stripes, Grey and Croydon Calicoes, Muntz Metal, &c.; at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Dried Fruits; at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Breakfast, Tea, and Desert Service, Ewer, Mugs, Basins, and Dishes, Damaged Masts, Sails, and Rigging.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PATTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Brushware, Agricultural Implements, Coach Springs, Carriage Lamps, Damaged Guns, Brushware, Window-glass, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.—At their Mart, Sussex-street, at 11 o'clock, Lucerne Hay, Barley, Fine and Seconds Flour, Bran, Maize, Tobacco, Beef in tierces, Bacon, St. Ube's Salt, Gunny and Three-bushel Bags, Sails, Tarpaulins, Russell's Stoves, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation of Tuesday's Drapery Sale, Clothing, Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—On Willis' Wharf (late Botts'), at half-past 2 o'clock, Welsh Slates, and Fine Liverpool Salt.

MR. R. PEEK.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Woolpacks, Seaming Twine, Damaged Blasting Powder; at 11 o'clock, Curled Horsehair, Hair Seating, Silver-plated Cruet Stands and Toast Racks, Carriage Lamps, Rods, Galvanised Iron Wire, Composition Nails, Coir Rope, Canvas, Cotton Waste, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Haxall Flour; at half-past 11 o'clock, 21 Tons Colonial Flour; on Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, the entire Cargo of the Annie, from Belfast, consisting of whole and cut Baltic Deals, Bangor Slates, Battens, Portland Cement, Galvanised Iron, Sheet Lead, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the residence of R. A. Morehead, Esq., O'Connell-street, at 11 o'clock, Superior Old Paintings and Engravings, Household Furniture, Rosewood Square Pianoforte, Mangle, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Women's Boots, Jewellery, and Sundries.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Five-roomed House, Clyde-street, Miller's Point; Two Houses, Liverpool and Riley streets; Cottage and Land at Burwood; Allotment of Land at St. Leonard's; Iron Store and Cottage, Dawson-street, Newcastle.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, New and Seasonable Drapery, Ribbons, Clothing, Hats, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Damaged Grey Sheeting.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. FURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, French Perfumery, Large-size Iron Safe, &c.

The late Mail Robbery at Wollongong.—Recovery of the Bags.—The mail bags were found on Friday last by Mr. B. Rixon, who had been requested by the Bench to undertake the search. It appears that the information given by the postboy as to the locality was somewhat misunderstood, for the police had been under the impression that the robbery was effected a quarter of a mile the other side of the mountain, whereas it was a quarter of a mile this side of it. When Mr. Rixon went up on Friday morning, he spent several hours in searching both sides of the road going up from Wollongong, in the vicinity of the place where the horse was found, and a distance from where the robbery actually took place. Being unsuccessful in this direction, he went up the road for about half-a-mile, and paid particular attention to the left hand side of the road. He was not long before his wonderful powers of tracking enabled him to detect a single track going from the road into the bush; he followed this track, and came upon the mail bags, with their contents strewed around, on a clear spot about 150 yards from the roadside. He was accompanied by one of the police. Making the chief constable (who was looking in another direction) aware of their success, and having gathered up the contents, that officer ordered the party to come into town, where he delivered the mails into the charge of the postmaster. There were thirty-two letters unopened, but the rest had all been opened, taken out of their envelopes, and in many cases, a good deal torn and mutilated. There was but one registered letter in the mail, addressed to the bench at Wollongong, and which contained an order for an assisted emigrant's passage, which was of no use to the robber. Of course, many of the letters could not be replaced in their proper envelopes, and there being no other means of detecting their destination, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Sydney. On Wednesday a man named Dudley was taken up on suspicion of committing the robbery, and on Thursday two other men. All three were examined, and, there appearing no ground for detaining them, they were discharged. Mr. Rixon has thus added another to his many previously won claims on public gratitude. The Bench in requesting him to undertake the search, stated they would recommend him to the Government for a suitable reward, and we should hope it will be of such a nature as to be worthy of his labours.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

Result of Sales at Kiama.—On Tuesday last Mr. W. Irving sold by auction, some of Mr. R. Howard's dairy cattle. The cows were not such as suit this market, being low in flesh, and most of them neither springing or milching. The prices ranged from £4 15s. up to £8 15s.; and the average was but £6. On the following day Mr. Irving disposed of a better herd, that belonging to Mr. A. Emery. The prices obtained for Mr. Emery's ranged from £5 up to £16 10s; and averaged £9 17s.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

Public Meeting at Wollongong.—On Thursday evening last, a public meeting was held in the Mercury Reading-room. About fifty persons were present at the commencement, but the number was subsequently considerably increased. Nearly every gentleman of respectability and property in the town was present. Mr. C. T. Smith, J.P., took the chair, and explained that they had been brought together to consider the proposal to construct a tramway from the mines to the wharf, which tramway it was intended to bring along the north side of Smith-street, and over a considerable quantity of Government land adjacent to the wharf. They had met, and he thought justly, to protest against this invasion on public and private property. Several parties addressed the meeting, speaking to the various resolutions, of which there were five, (an amendment being proposed to the fourth), which was lost on a division. The fourth resolution, as follows, was then put and carried *nem. con.*, viz:—"That, although the inhabitants of Wollongong are deeply interested in the proposed tramway, and several private persons will be seriously affected thereby, no sections or detailed plans as to the mode of constructing the proposed tramway have been placed within their reach, a course which this meeting cannot but view with extreme regret. Therefore, this meeting is of opinion, that, for these, the before-mentioned reasons, the said bill ought not to be allowed to pass into law." A petition to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the resolutions, was then agreed to, and signed by all in the room.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Will you be kind to allow me to contradict the statement which appeared in your issue of Monday, June 14th, from your correspondent at "Maneroo," in reference to "Rape." I have to say that the boy M'Nee was not apprehended, but gave himself up; that he is only *sixteen* years of age instead of *seventeen*; that the girl is of his own age; that he was acquitted by the jury in forty minutes of not being guilty of the charge; and that if he had consented to marry the girl he would not have been brought to Sydney.

DONALD M'NEE.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

Business has been very dull to-day, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

The return of the Customs' revenue for the port of Sydney, from the 8th to the 15th June, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£9,058	0	5
Wine	675	14	0
Ale, porter, and beer	77	1	10
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	2,164	6	6
Tea	819	4	6
Coffee and chicory	249	6	4
Sugar and molasses	1,100	0	0
Duty on Gold	10	17	6
Pilotage	113	7	8
Office rent	4	4	9
Total	£14,272	3	4

Our advices from Hongkong come down to the 23rd of April. The *Overland China Mail* of that date gives the following report of the state of the markets in China:—

From Shanghae we have eleven days later news. The inactivity formerly noticed in the import market has continued to display itself; but our correspondents say that the deliveries have been good, and that the prices have been maintained, although there is manifested on the part of buyers a decided disinclination to enter into new operations, until political events shall have further developed themselves. This feeling of anxiety regarding the future course of trade is by no means confined to the Chinese, it being feared by many foreign merchants that the proceedings of the Plenipotentiaries at the North may lead to a suspension of, or interruption to, the trade of Shanghae.

Affairs at Canton now wear scarcely so pacific an aspect as has hitherto been the case since the city was captured. We hear much less of the "Rebels" than we did a fortnight ago, and anticipate little or no interruption to trade from that quarter.

Silk had been very active since the receipt of the English mail of the 9th February last; No. 3 Tsatlees were still firmer, being quoted at taels 380, but inferior grades had become easier, as the Chinese were at last displaying anxiety to lessen their stock of such qualities. The export from Shanghae to Europe was upwards of 24,000 bales under that at same period last year.

Exchanges had further ruled in favour of buyers, Bank bills having advanced to 6s 1d, First-class credits to 6s 2d, and documentary paper to 6s 2½d and 6s 3d. Rates on India were quoted at 292 rupees, but remittances continued to be made in bullion. Bar silver still commanded 13 per cent. premium for 17 to 17½ betterness.

But a limited business had been done in black teas at Shanghae, the accounts from Canton and the quiet tone of the English market having induced much caution amongst buyers. Not above 5000 chests of congou had been purchased. Green teas have been much more extensively dealt in, and owing to large purchases by natives for the Russian market, the stock was much reduced. Prices of these kinds had therefore an upward appearance.

From Fuhchau we have but very little news of interest. Few purchases had been made, but the stock was estimated at 21,000 chests of Congou, although by an error it was stated last mail to be 14,000 chests.

At Amoy, business in imports has been brisk, and very fair prices have been realised.

At Canton, buyers of tea have continued active, settlements since last mail have amounted to 35 chops of old congou, and 8 of this season's production. Stocks are now estimated at 100 old chops, and 8 new. Scented teas have been readily taken, sales having been made to the extent of 40,000 boxes.

At Hongkong there is nothing of importance to notice. First-class private paper has been done at 4s 9d; other private bills at 4s 9½d to 4s 9¾d, and bank drafts at 4s 8½d. On India the rate is 223. Bar silver is quoted 6 per cent. premium.

Rice continues without any improvement, and may yet go lower.

Opium has experienced a slight advance since our last advices, without, however, displaying any great activity. The coast markets continue extremely dull. W. Raymond Gingell, H. B. M. Consul at Amoy, has issued the following circular, and the course which has been taken by the Taoutae of that port, will no doubt exercise a most important influence throughout China upon the opium trade, and render it easy for the British Plenipotentiary to bring the subject to the notice of the Pekin Cabinet. He says—

"His Excellency the Taoutae of Amoy, having notified officially that a tax of 48 dollars per chest, viz.:—40 dollars as duty, and 8 dollars for expenses of collection, is now levied on each chest of opium, and collected from the native purchaser, it is hereby notified that questions connected with that article will stand in the same category as those connected with any other imported article. H. M. Acting-Consul further notifies to British merchants and ship-masters, that, for the future, when handing in manifests to the Consular Office, the quantity of opium imported will be required to be given in common with other merchandise."

From Shanghae there have been dispatched for London, three vessels, taking between them 2,400,517 lbs. of tea, and 1172 bales of silk. From Whampoa, one ship has sailed with 398,879 lbs. of tea, and a second, the cargo of which has not yet been published, both being for London.

From the *Times* of the 12th of April we take the following abstract of Railway intelligence:—

The London and North-Western and Great Northern and Sheffield have adopted increased rates of fares between the places where the opposing lines compete, but the associated companies still insist that the question of the Manchester station be dealt with at once, and the litigation as to the agreement of 1854, be referred to Sir R. Bethell and Mr. Roundell Palmer, or their umpire. At a meeting of the shareholders of the London and North-Western, held in Manchester, full confidence was expressed in the directors, and a resolution was passed claiming the right of the shortest railway to fix the fares.—The first section of the Border Counties, from Hexham to Wall and Chollerford, has been opened.—The Survey of the Cape Town line has been completed, and estimates are being prepared prior to sending in the company's tender to the Governor.—The Taff Vale are about to raise £465,400, the remainder of the capital authorized by the Act of 1857, by the issue of £20 shares to that amount. The report of the Tournay to Jurbise and Landen to Hasselt, shows a satisfactory and progressive increase in the receipts. Strict economy has been observed in the expenditure. The lines are worked by the Belgian Government for 50 per cent. of the gross income, with every responsibility in respect of accidents, maintenance of way, &c. The dividend for 1857 was a fraction below 5 per cent.—The earthworks of one hundred and fifty miles of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India from Surat to Ahmedabad are on the point of completion, and several miles of the permanent way have been laid down. The section lately conceded between Surat and Bombay is about to be commenced.—The report of the Royal Swedish states that the claims of the creditors of the company have been disposed of, and that the concern is in no way involved in litigation. The line has been opened from Orebro to Arboga, a distance of 34½ miles, but has not been completed to Koping, partly from the expenditure having somewhat exceeded the estimate, and partly from a considerable portion of the subscribed capital not having been paid up. The receipts are still unsatisfactory, owing to the late period of the year when the additional mileage was opened and the commercial crisis. Arrangements are in progress for developing the traffic, and a confident hope is expressed of an increase in the revenue during the present year. The gross income from the 1st of May, 1856, to the 31st of December, 1857, amounted to £152,674, and the payments to £148,654, including discharge of debts, cost of construction, rolling stock, &c. A proposal to sell the line to the Government has not been effected from the revenue of Sweden for the past year showing a deficit, but £7888, or two-thirds of the caution money, have been unconditionally returned. The assets are estimated at £28,642, and the liabilities at £4403. At a meeting of the Great Western of Canada the proposed dividend, at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum was declared. The continued falling off in the traffic was attributed to the late crisis, and only a slow recovery is anticipated. Advantage has been taken, however, of the opportunity to curtail the working expenses, which in the past six months were £20,385 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. An increase in the receipts is expected by the opening of the Detroit and Milwaukie. It is proposed to raise £770,000 on a 5 per cent. debenture stock, with the option of conversion into shares, to be employed in paying off the debt to the Government. The report of the Antwerp and Rotterdam states that the total receipts during the year 1857 were £16,761, and the expenses £28,643, showing an increase of £6083 and £443 respectively. A dividend is recommended of 7f. per share. The works are now entirely completed, and the permanent way and rolling stock have been kept in good repair. It is proposed to discontinue the lease of the Lierre and Turnhout line unless better terms can be obtained.

From Wellington, New Zealand, we have papers to the 29th ultimo. The *Spectator* reports a sale by auction, at which Pampanga sugar realised £35 per ton; Muscovado, £38 10s. per ton; Mauritius, £45 to £47 per ton; No. 1 Company's pieces, £46 10s. to £48 10s. per ton; crystals, £54 to £55 per ton; crushed loaf, 6½d. per lb.; sugar candy, 6d. to 6½d. per lb. Tea: Chests, £6; half-chests, £3 5s.; quarter-chests, £1 11s. to £2; coffee, 10d. per lb., damaged ditto 5½d. to 6½d. per lb.

At the same sale, New Zealand flour was sold at £21 10s. per ton, and Adelaide fetched £23.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. — W. PRITCHARD, Auctioneer, Broker, and Commission Agent, has much pleasure in announcing to his constituents and the public generally that he has received into his business as partner Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, late secretary and accountant to the H. R. N. S. N. Co., and formerly chief clerk with Messrs. Stubbs and Sons, auctioneers, Victoria, and of this city. The mercantile experience and thorough knowledge of the business possessed by that gentleman will therefore afford an additional guarantee that the interests committed to the firm will be duly protected and served, while the admirable and unrivalled premises and facilities at command will be found a further inducement to the vendors and growers of colonial produce to continue the support which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed. The business will therefore, from and after the 14th June, 1858, be conducted under the style and firm of Pritchard and Williams.

WILLIAM PRITCHARD.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Witness—GEORGE THORNTON.
Sydney, 12th June, 1858.

AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street and Union Wharf, Sydney.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS beg to intimate to the inhabitants of the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Manning, and Macleay Rivers, the Southern and Western districts, and the public generally, that they are now in a position to receive and effect sale of stock, wool, tallow, hides, timber, farm produce, and every description of merchandise, on highly advantageous terms. The premises, as a whole, are unrivalled in situation and facilities, comprising spacious, dry, and safe floors for wool, flour, and grain of all kinds; roomy floored sheds, for the protection of hay, straw, &c.; yards for stock; and wharf and sheds, for cargoes of timber, grain, and other produce. The wharf accommodation is replete with every convenience, and well calculated for the timber trade, which is now being established, and being virtually at the head of navigation in Darling Harbour, on the north side of the Pyrmont Bridge, presents every facility for the discharge of cargoes of grain and other produce from the above named rivers. The yard is roomy, and well suited for the exhibition of stock of all kinds, and the sales in this department will only need due support to be appreciated as a most desirable medium, conducing to the interests of both producers and consumers. The floors and Auction Mart are dry, and comparatively free of vermin, so that flour, grain, or merchandise of every kind can be safely stored when considered advisable to hold.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, in conclusion, would only state that their object is to do a legitimate business, and to do it well, and they therefore submit themselves to public notice, as in every way qualified, and anxious to do justice to those persons who may favour them with their patronage. Buyers of all classes, will find it to their advantage to attend their sales, and will receive proper attention and accommodation.

BUSH WATCHES.—SAMUEL DAVIS has just received five hundred superior Silver Hunting Patent Levers, capped and jewelled in every hole, with double banking pins, made expressly for bush use, to stand hard riding and any severe usage without having the slightest effect upon the going of the works.

From the difficulty experienced by country people in obtaining a good timekeeper to stand rough work, the undersigned has been induced to import these watches, which are a superior article, in neat and very strong double cases, and are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and will last for very many years, the construction being good.

Price in silver cases £6 10 0
Ditto gold ditto 15 15 0

A written warranty given for two years, guaranteeing correct performance.

Silver horizontal watches, 4 holes jewelled £3 0 0
Gold ditto ditto, ditto 5 0 0

Three thousand watches always on show, of the best description, and made by the following makers:

Dent	M'Cabe	Peters
Arnold	Webster	Frodsham
French	Tobias	Roskell
Pemberton	Bennett	Cleveland
Clinton	Carter	Atkinson.

SAMUEL DAVIS, 360, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.

BUGLE Berthes Lace, Berlin Wool work, all kinds fancy work, at 87, South Head Road.

PARRAMATTA, PARRAMATTA. — MOREY'S Dublin House Re-opened THIS DAY with an entire New Stock.

PARRAMATTA.—MOREY'S Dublin House Re-opened THIS DAY, Mantles in all the most recent designs.

PARRAMATTA, PARRAMATTA.—MOREY'S Dublin House Re-opened THIS DAY, Winter Dresses in great variety.

PARRAMATTA, PARRAMATTA.—MOREY'S Dublin House, Re-opened THIS DAY, New Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Collarettes, Sleeves, French Merinos, Paris Corsets, Coburgs, Alpacas, and a general stock of drapery.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!—Lincolnshire House.—In Silks, Shaw's, Mantles, &c.
Black, white, pink, sky, glacé silks, 2s. 6½d.
Good checked silks, 25s. the dress
Real French merinos, all wool, 1s. 11d.
French muslins, 12 yards, 3s. 11d., worth 8s. 6d.
Flounced muslins, 16 yards, 5s. 11d., worth 12s. 6d.
Good mixed alpaca cloth, 7½d.
French delaines, 12½d., worth 1s. 6d.
Real Paisley shawls, 8s. 6d.
Washing damasks, 12½d., worth 1s. 6d.
Challi flounced robes, 12s. 6d.
Figured Circassian cloth, 7½d.
Watered moreens, all wool, 6½d.
J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House.

NORTH SHORE.—ST. LEONARD'S DRAPERY WAREHOUSE.—Just opened, at the above establishment, a large and well-assorted stock of New Winter Goods, comprising ladies' and children's knitted and crochet jackets and vests, coburgs, French twills, merinos, fancy tweed robes, flannels, ladies' and children's hosiery, ribbons, laces, gloves, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies' white cotton hose, from 4s. 6d. to 24s. per dozen
Welsh and Saxony flannels, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard
Blankets, all sizes and qualities
Wigan and imperial sheetings
Counterpanes and quilts, 5s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Infants' frock bodies, 1s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.
Ditto white cashmere hoods, a beautiful quality, 6s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, best imported, 11s. 6d.
Children's woollen boots, 5½d. to 1s. 4d. per pair
Ladies' worked muslin sleeves, 1s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto collars and collarettes, 9½d. to 6s.
Ditto ditto guipure collars, 6s. 6d.
Ditto coutille stays (whalebone), 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Ditto French ditto, superfine quality, 5s. 9d.
Plain, striped, and figured lustre dresses, 7s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Irish poplin dresses, 11s. 6d.
Striped ditto ditto, 12s. to 21s.
Fancy flounced dresses, a very choice lot, 18½ yards, 16s. 6d.
Ladies' cloth, Witney, Melton, and clan tartan mantles, elegantly trimmed, from 10s. 6d. to 40s.
Children's ditto, a large assortment
Furniture chintz, from 3½d. to 5½d. per yard; very best quality, 6½d. per yard
China matting, 4-4, 19d.; 5 4 ditto, 1s. 10d. per yard.

MILLINERY.

A very large and select stock of fancy straw bonnets, from 2s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.
Millinery bonnets, from 12s. 6d. to 22s.
Ladies' and children's brown and drab hats, 1s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.
A great variety of trimmed bonnets always on hand, from 7s. 9d. to 25s.
Mourning bonnets, and every other thing suitable for family mourning
Heaths, grass, leaves, and flowers of every description
Best double distilled eau de Cologne, 1s. 3d. per bottle, or in boxes containing half-a-dozen 6s. 6d., and other perfumes equally as cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Men's superfine black cloth coats, vests, and trousers
Ditto tweed and doeskin ditto ditto
Ditto plain and colonial cut moleskin trousers
Ditto regatta and white dress shirts
Ditto blue serge ditto, double backs, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.
Ditto Scotch twill ditto, lined backs, 2s. 6d.
Ditto lambswool and cotton under shirts
Ditto ditto ditto pantaloons
Ditto ditto ditto socks and stockings
Neckties, braces, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.
Boys' and youths' clothing of every description.
At GEORGE GRAY'S, St. Leonard's Drapery Warehouse, fronting Lane Cove Road.

HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street, call the attention of the public to the elegant assortment of watches and jewellery, received ex Emeu steamer, comprising gold and silver watches, miniature brooches and bracelets, silver tea salvers, mugs, jet goods, pebble spectacles, race glasses, Mordan's gold pencil cases, gem rings, brooches and bracelets, with every description of select jewellery.

TO SQUATTERS and others sending Stock to Victoria. CHARLES BROWN, Stock and Commission Agent, 49, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
References in Sydney—Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. and Edward Knox, Esq.

MOORE, BROTHERS, Carpenters, Joiners, and Rustic-seat Manufacturers to the Botanic Gardens. All kinds of garden seats made to order. Near the Railway Station, Ashfield.

DUGUID and MANSON'S COAL WHARF to LET. —The above extensive property will be Let on Lease for such term as may be agreed upon. Possession to be given on the 24th September next. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. EDWARD FLOOD, 120, Bradly Cottage, Botany-street, Sydney.

RESUMPTION of WORK.—Composite Mould Candles manufactured at the Australian Stearine Works, Dixon-street, Sydney.—The A. S. Works composite mould candles burn without smoke or smell, and as long as stearine or sperm candles, and give as good a light. The price is within 1d. per lb. of common mould candles. Each six candles are wrapped up separately, with the name of the works on the wrapper. A. S. W. pale colonial hard soap, first quality, in 112 lb. boxes. To be had at all the principal grocers.

EX CENTURION.—Hall, office, and drawing-room Clocks, with best electro silver, at HARDY, BROTHERS.

PRESERVED GINGER, in cases of six jars each. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, to land ex Maid of Judah and Agamemnon.
Starch, 40 cases Orlando Jones'
Cheese, 50 cases prime North Wilts
Bacon, 18 ditto ditto English middles
Candles, 1500 boxes royal neva sperm
Figs, 24 cases, each 40 quarter-boxes
Preserved salmon, 25 ditto, each 48 1-lb tins, Compton's brands
Hams, 14 casks prime York
Preserved ginger, 100 boxes, per Agamemnon
Sherry, 50 hogsheads, Gonzaley and Tozar's brands
92 quarter-casks ditto ditto
Brandy, 50 hogsheads brown cognac
Ale, 50 ditto Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Burton
40 ditto Gundry, Downe, and Co.'s Dorset
Muntz metal, 8 tons 18, 20, 22, and 24 oz.
Tin plates, 100 boxes best charcoal IC, IX, IXX
Sheet lead, 55 rolls, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lbs.
Paint oils, 300 drums linseed, boiled and raw
Lamp oil, 200 ditto refined, rape
Turps, 50 ditto, best quality
Canvas, 28 bales, best navy, Nos. 1 to 6
Bags, 75 bales, three-bushel, 2½ weight
Woolpacks, 20 bales, 10 lbs. each
Floorcloth, 23 cases
Paperhangings, 25 ditto
Oil baizes, 17 ditto
Manchester goods, 29 packages, assorted
Slops, 19 ditto, Gardiner's
Medical vials, 20 casks, assorted
Chinese oil, 841 jars
Matting, 700 rolls
Trunks, 57 nests
Drawers, 16 sets
Chinese tiles, 11,820 square brick tiles.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.—The subscriber begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city that he will leave this city next SATURDAY. He offers his splendid Singing Birds for SALE, at reduced prices, at No. 207, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Frith and Payten's, auctioneers. W. STORMER.

THE AUSTRALIAN FRENCH POLISH REVIVER and FURNITURE POLISH.—This article, which has been extensively used in England and gained great notoriety, is now offered to the Australian public as one well worthy of their confidence. It greatly improves the grain of all woods, and imparts a brilliant lustre, equal, if not superior, to French polish. Prepared only by REDFORD and BURRELL (late Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

W. FOY has constantly on SALE, Tin Plates—IC IX, IXX, SD, ditto ditto. Hamilton's-lane, Hunter-street.

OAT HAY.—300 bales, the best in Sydney, and very cheap. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

EX AGAMEMNON.—On SALE, by the Undersigned
300 bags Java rice
841 jars oil, for moderator lamps
700 rolls matting
200 boxes preserved ginger
57 nests trunks
16 sets drawers
11,820 square tiles.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street.

SELLING OFF.—Glass Shades, Opossum Rugs, Stuffed birds, bird skins, shells, insects, cages, wire fronts for aviaries, botanical specimens, native and South Sea Island curiosities and implements. ALLAN'S, 19, Hunter-street.

TANDEM DOGCART and HORSE.—To be SOLD by private contract, together or separately, a very superior English Tandem Dogcart, nearly new; and a splendid thorough-bred chesnut Gelding, 16 hands high, well broken to harness. Apply to the Foreman at Burt and Co.'s, Pitt-street.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Best Crump Wellington's, 18s. per pair; French ditto, 20s.; French patent shoes, 8s. 6d. C. BOVIS, 80, King-street East. N.B.—Colonial boots of every description 25 per cent. under other houses.

ON SALE by the undersigned.—Double-refined Rapeseed Oil, for moderator lamps, imported from the Continent of Europe, in 500-gallon iron tanks, casks, drums, &c.; wholesale and retail.
Also, choice moderator lamps, globes, chimneys, wicks, paper shades, &c., in any quantity.
J. GRIMM, lamp and oil merchant, 287, George-street.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES, cheaper than ever, at DOLBY'S, London House.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES at the London House, George-street South.

BERLIN WOOL, BERLIN WOOL.—W. READING has just opened a large stock of Berlin wool, in white, black, shaded, and colours. Berlin House, 349, late 254, George-street.

TO MILLINERS, &c.—W. READING has just opened Cases of Cap Fronts, trimmed Cap Cauls, Dress Caps, and Bonnet Shapes. The trade supplied. 349, late 254, George-street.

NEW GOODS, ex Mail Steamer Emeu.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES are now exhibiting their New Goods, ex the above late arrival, consisting of
Fancy flounced silk robes for walking, dinner, ball, and bridal costume
24-inch French glace silks, in white, sky, silver, pink, lavender, amber, sky and white, pink and white, lavender and white, amber and white, silver and white, &c., &c.
Rich brocaded silks, in light, white, and dark colours
Moire antiques, in black, white, sky, silver, pink, brown, violet, drabs, &c., &c.
Figured moire antiques, ditto ditto ditto
3 cases of rich black glace silks, from Lyons direct
Rich jacconet scollops, insertions, and flouncings
Ditto cambric ditto ditto pitto
Ditto mull ditto ditto ditto
Ditto book ditto ditto ditto
Infants' cloaks and hoods, richly embroidered
Ditto richly worked robes and frocks
Children's frocks, pelisses, and walking dresses, in tartan, poplin, silk, merino, &c., &c.
Elegant long shawls, from Paris
Sable boas, cuffs, and muffs
Chinchilla ditto ditto
Real ermine ditto ditto
Lynx ditto ditto
Marten ditto ditto
Squirrel ditto ditto
Musquash ditto ditto
Squirrel cardinal caps
Ditto lock ditto ditto
Ermine ditto ditto
Sable ditto ditto
Chinchilla, real ermine, squirrel, sable, musk, ermine, swan, seal, and other fur trimmings in great variety
Swansdown puffs
12 cases of Norwich lustre, tweed, vicuna, and other new flounced and double skirts and robes, a la militaire, &c., &c.
17 cases of the new and choice ribbons, consisting of plain and shot glace oriental, rich check, and figured lutes, narrow trimming and cap ribbons
90, 100, 120 inch mosquito nets
Brown, black, and fancy parasols
French flowers, feathers, and pearls
Crinoline and chenille hats
Trimmed and untrimmed millinery bonnets
Book and cambric collars, sets, and sleeves
Honiton ditto ditto
Crochet ditto ditto
Maltese ditto ditto.
Victoria House, 122 and 124, Pitt-street, and 291 and 293, George-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS begs most respectfully to invite their various patrons to inspect their stock of Carpets, particularly in Tapestry and Velvet Pile.
Tapestry carpets, in endless variety, 3s. 7½d. by the piece
Elegant patterns for drawing-rooms, in velvet pile, 4s. 11d ditto.
An infinite lot of new patterns added to our stock, ex late arrivals.
C. and G. have just opened an assortment of velvet pile and Axminster rugs, varying from 8s. 6d. to 75s.
China matting, 12½d. per yard.
King-street, 14th June.

LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE (late J. Lublin's).—The business of this establishment is carried on as usual, corner of George and Hunter streets, by R. JONES, Hat and Cap Maker. Military and Navy Caps made to order.

WINDSOR,—HAWKESBURY STORES.—Great Bargains in Drapery.—JOHN DAWSON and CO., having purchased the Drapery Stock of Mr. T. Bain, will offer the same considerably below the original cost on and after TUESDAY, 15th June. For a few days only.

SELLING OFF.—WATERLOO STORES, WINDSOR. This concern having changed hands, the present proprietors are selling, at a great reduction, the stock of Groceries, Ironmongery, Drapery, &c., &c. Intending purchasers would do well to come early, as the period for selling off is limited.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM Powders are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.
N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

COLZA OIL, in drums, on SALE. JOY and CO., Circular Quay.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
700 barrels flour, ex Tropic
1000 ditto ditto, ex Black Sea
1000 boxes sperm candles
Hobart Town and Adelaide oaten hay
Geelong and Melbourne ditto, at £10 10s.
Country-made flour at £17 per ton
Lucerne hay, superior
Colonial tobacco, in kegs and leaf
Grain of all descriptions, cheap.
T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

TO EARTHENWARE, Glass, and China Buyers.—MASON, BROTHERS, importers for wholesale and export only. Goods in original packages always on hand. Circular Quay, Sydney.

IRON HOOPING for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

LUCERNE SEED, LUCERNE SEED.—The undersigned has for SALE a lot of the above, an excellent sample; price 2s. per pound, or 1s. 9d. in quantities of 1 cwt. or more. W. G. AINSWORTH, 98, York-street.

ORANGE TREES, Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, Quince, Guava, Cherimolia, &c., &c., &c., together with every description of fruit and forest tree; ornamental shrub and flowering plants, in large variety. On SALE, by SHEPHERD and CO., Wholesale, Retail, and Export Nurserymen. Orders for the interior and for export executed with care, punctuality, and despatch. Address, Darling Nursery, Sydney.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, Portland cement, paving stones; sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.; paperhangings, zinc slate nails, iron water piping and guttering, 1-inch and 1¼ lead pipe, &c. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT, quality guaranteed, wholesale or retail, at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342 and 344, Pitt-street.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior Kiln-burned Lime, 1s. 4d. per bushel, at the Albion Wharf.

A. A. CO.'S best screened COALS; Firewood in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

IMPORTANT.—H. R. WHITTELL respectfully calls attention to the capacious shed recently erected to enable him to supply dry fuel in wet weather.

Observe.—An allowance will be made, at the rate of one shilling per ton of coals or load of wood, &c., if paid for on delivery to the carman.

Please refer to prices below:—
£1 18s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals, a very superior article
£1 14s. only for the best household coals, most particularly recommended
£1 per load for the very best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut (no other being kept)
Ironbark, charcoal, coke, and breeze, all at equally low rates
An unlimited supply of screenings for engineers and blacksmiths, at a very low figure.
Weight guaranteed—Every bag weighed.

The above prices apply to the city boundaries, beyond which the cartage will be very moderate.

To save his friends' time and trouble, H. R. W. assures them that all orders sent by post will be as faithfully executed as though personally ordered.

WHITTELL'S Old Established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West. N B.—Right hand side.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—The best Newcastle. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

100,000 BEST Bangor Slates at reduced prices GOODLET and CO., Parramatta-street and Erskine-street.

50,000 FEET 1-inch G. and T. pine, very cheap
25,000 ditto ½-inch pine, dressed and rough
50,000 feet joists, scantling, battens, shingles, &c.
Hard and soft weatherboards, very cheap
2,000 doors, glazed windows, glass doors, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., cheap
Marble chimney pieces, plaster of paris, &c., at low rates
Galvanised corrugated iron, galvanised tiles, guttering, pipes, nails, ridge capping, &c., &c.
50,000 feet prime Baltic deals, solid and cut to order
GOODLET and CO., general timber merchants, Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street, near Railway.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—
50,000 feet 1 in. 1¼ pitch pine T. and G. flooring
20,000 feet 1 in., 1¼, 1½ ditto, planed one side, 6 to 12 wide
100,000 „ ½, ¾, 1 in., 1¼ white pine T. and G.
40,000 „ ½, ¾, 1 in., 1¼, 1½, 1¾ 2 in. clear pine
30,000 „ 2, 3, and 4 in. Oregon plank and scantling
100,000 „ colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, and laths
50,000 „ Baltic deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3
Cedar in all thicknesses, doors, sashes, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c.

HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD.—The undersigned having cleared out his old stock of Timber, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that having restocked with the best description of colonial hardwood timber, together with posts, rails, palings, laths, shingles, girders, pitch pine T.G. flooring, and T. G. white pine, he is now prepared to supply buildings of any description, either by land or by water, at such prices as to defy competition. N.B. All orders left at my office, Sydney, or at my residence, Lane Cove, will be punctually attended to and supplied with despatch. JOHN BROWN, corner of Sussex and Market streets.

COALS, the best A. A. Co.'s well screened; also, Coke, Charcoal, and Lime. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO. Woolloomooloo Bay.

FIREWOOD, the best, dry, cut by steam, any lengths required. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf have for SALE 58,000 best Bangor Slates, all sizes; also,

75,000 FEET white, Pitch, and Kauri Pine Tongued and Grooved Flooring Boards, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch; Ladders.

25,000 FEET Carpenters' Clear White and Oregon Pine Boards; Plaster of Paris.

15,000 FEET Pitch Pine Weatherboards; Palings, Battens, Cement.

1750 BEST Baltic Deals, 9 x 3 and 11 x 3; American Oars, 10 to 22 feet. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE—
1. A choice salt bush run in the Lachlan District, capable of fattening every winter 8000 wethers.
2. A capital run on the Murrumbidgee, with 1200 good and young cattle, and well improved.
3. The fine run of Aripilis, on the Darling, salt bush and myal in abundance, and well watered.
4. A most compact station on Liverpool Plains—small, well watered, and without stock or with, at the option of the purchaser.
5. Good sheep station on New England, and 5000 sheep; a good homestead for a family.
6. Nice station, with 7000 sheep, on the Auburn Waters. 115, York-street, Sydney.

BUILDING Allotments on one of the choicest sites of the Grafton Estate, at Waverley, to LET on 99 years' leases, at rentals from one to two Shillings a week per allotment. Apply to ALFRED HUBBARD, carpenter and joiner, Waverley.

FOR SALE by private contract, a four-room Cottage, with a well, garden, and weatherboard shed, &c., situate No. 19, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo Bay. The cottage may be seen by applying to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE, one of the oldest established Stores in Albury, situated in the leading thoroughfare, and at present doing a large wholesale and retail trade; the intention of the present proprietor to retire from business being the only reason for its disposal. To Sydney and Melbourne houses desirous of establishing a branch in the improving town of Albury, or to parties looking out for a really first-rate investment of capital, this business offers immense advantages, the stock being small at present, but well assorted, embracing in its various branches a carefully laid in stock of the usual requisites of a country store. For terms and particulars connected with the business, address to D. G. E., J. W. and S. Thompson's, 224, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, that substantial and well-built Inn known as the Queen's Hotel, now in full trade, and let to a respectable tenant at the annual rent of £170.

This house will at all times command a large trade, being situated at the cross roads from Sydney en route to Sutton Forest, Bung Bung, Mudgee, Goulburn, Yass, and on to Melbourne.

It is faithfully built of stone and brick, of three stories, containing 18 lofty and well-ventilated rooms, all furnished.

This property embraces a large detached kitchen, store, blacksmith's shop, stables containing 20 stalls, and sixty acres of land, all securely fenced, with an abundance of water.

It has been leased, and 3½ years are unexpired.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to EGAN and SON, wine and spirit merchants, George-street, opposite the markets, Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a New Mansion, on the Parramatta River, close to Gladesville Wharf, containing ten rooms, faithfully built, and finished in the best style, with pure water and garden ground; standing on 2 acres 1 rood 14 perches, all fenced in. The above is a delightful spot for a gentleman and family desirous to reside a short distance from Sydney; where health is considered, there cannot be a better locality. Also, Allotments adjoining the above property, having frontages to the main road and river, varying in sizes from half an acre to two and a-half acres each.
Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Macquarie-street North.
Mr. W. G. BURGIS, Woodlands, Ryde.
BURGIS and BOWES, 375, late 284, George-street, auctioneers, &c.
Mr. CROTTY, on the ground, Gladesville Wharf.

FOR SALE, a heavy Chesnut Draught Colt, rising 3 years old, over 16 hands high; got by Mr. Scott's imported horse "Young Clinker," out of a Suffolk mare. Grand dam got by "Lincoln." Gained the prize at the Liverpool Exhibition. Apply to WILLIAM DUNSTAN, Wilberforce, near Windsor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSES and CARTS, &c., sold by Auction every day, at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite the Mayor Inn.
No charge for entering a horse &c., for sale.
Gigs, dogcarts, spring-carts, carriages left for sale—a dry shed to store them gratis.
SAMUEL WOOLLER, Horse Auctioneer, Pitt-street.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Police Office, The remaining lots of unredeemed pledges, comprising gold and silver watches, wearing apparel, guns, furniture, mattress, wool beds, and sundries.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO.'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
2 powerful draught horses, bred at Shoalhaven
A lot of young horses, from Hunter River
Several light harness horses
And about 40 other horses. Also,
English-built travelling carriage, to carry eight persons
A second-hand dogcart
A new ditto ditto.
☞ In future Messrs. Burt and Co. will hold a sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock, instead of three days a-week as heretofore.

Clarence River Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of 8 large upstanding young horses, now en route from the Clarence River. They are all broken to saddle and some to harness.

Order of Sales at the Produce Auction Mart.
THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

To Flour Factors, Bakers, Grocers, Corn Merchants, Livery Stable Keepers, Dairymen, and others.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Mart, Sussex-street, in lots to suit purchasers,

HAY.
20 bales H.R. XX lucerne hay
11 ditto X ditto
17 ditto P ditto
12 ditto ditto barley ditto
15 ditto B oaten ditto
100 ditto Camden ditto ditto
7 ditto RO lucerne ditto.

FLOUR.
8 tons fine flour, in 80 and 100 lbs. bags
10 ditto ditto, 200 lbs. ditto
15 bags seconds flour, 200 lbs. ditto, inferior.

BRAN.
3000 bushels Adelaide bran, more or less
500 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
150 ditto Hunter River ditto, ditto.

MAIZE.
300 bushels Shoalhaven maize, more or less
600 ditto Macleay ditto, prime, ditto
70 ditto ditto ditto, slightly damaged
120 ditto Hunter River ditto.

TOBACCO.
6 tierces cleveland twist, JM
2 ditto ditto, C
4 ditto ditto, S & G. Also,
Beef, in tierces, bacon, St. Ube's salt
Gunny and 3-bushel bags, sails, tarpaulins
Russell's stoves, &c.

The auctioneers would particularly invite the attendance of purchasers, as nearly the whole of the above goods must be sold without reserve, to close account sales, and make room for further consignments.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Important to Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, and Dealers.
Sale by Auction,
Wollongong.
In the Insolvent Estate of William Scurr, Ironmonger, of Wollongong.
Stock Hoop Iron, Round and Flat Iron, in bars, Axle Arms, Sheet Iron, for roofing; Weighing Machines, Agricultural Implements, Tools; Brushware, Glassware, Cutlery, Nails, Paints, Oils, &c.

FREDERICK BRADLY has received instructions from the official assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises of William Scurr, ironmonger, Wollongong, on THURSDAY, the 17th June, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
The following extensive, superior, and well assorted stock, viz.,
Bars of stock hoop iron
Ditto square, flat, and round iron and iron wire
Galvanised iron for roofing, weighing machines
Nails, paints, oils, pitch, and blasting powder
Camp ovens, round and oval boilers, saucepans, &c.
Gridirons, fryingpans, preserving pans, &c.
Britannia metal tea and coffee pots, tinware, &c.
Cutlery, candlesticks, cruet frames, tea trays
Candle moulds, lanterns, lamps
Brushware, window glass, mouse and rat traps
Handsaws, planes, rakes, shovels, hoes, miners' picks
Chisels, hammers, adzes, brace and bits, locks, brass taps
Bullock chains, bullock bows, and horse halters
Galvanised iron buckets, American tubs and buckets
Manila rope, sieves, clothes lines, grinding stones, &c.
Set of tinplate workers tools, together with every desirable article for the requirements of a country district.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Gigs, Dogcarts, Light Spring Carts, Sociables, Bakers' Carts, Dogcart and Gig Bodies, Shafts, Wheels, Timber, Ironwork, Coach Makers' Materials, Sundries, &c., &c., &c.
Also, Interest in Unexpired Term of Lease.
In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. B. J. Lilly, coach-builder, No. 228, Clarence-street.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from Adam Wilson, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 228, Clarence-street, (between Market and Druitt streets), on FRIDAY, 18th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of
Gig, lined drab, new
New improved shamrock dogcart, ditto
Light spring cart, ditto
Four wheeled sociable, ditto
Bakers' cart, ditto
Dogcart and sociable bodies and shafts
Wheels, shafts
Timber of every description
Ironwork ditto ditto
Coachmakers' materials of every assortment, sundries, &c., &c. Also,
Interest in the lease of premises with improvements, consisting of sheds, forge, &c., having two years to run from 6th July, 1858, at a very low rental.
Terms cash.

FRIDAY, 18th June.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex El Dorado, ——, from Glasgow.
Paper
Stationery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on FRIDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30—1 bale, 14 reams royal brown, 30 lbs.
33—1 bale, 14 reams royal brown, 30 lbs.
37—1 bale, 5 reams double imperial, 100 lbs.
39—1 bale, 7 reams double royal brown, 60 lbs.
40—1 bale, 6 reams ditto ditto, 60 lbs.
1 ream ditto ditto, 58 lbs.
42—1 bale, 7 reams ditto ditto, 58 lbs.
45—1 case, 20 reams of blue copying
12 reams bank folio
10 reams bank 4to
12 reams brief-lined, assorted tints, bank
12 reams extra superfine C. L. medium bank
47—1 case, 34 reams blue laid foolscap
6 reams blue wove foolscap.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 17th June.

117 Boxes Price's Belmont Candles.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
117 boxes Price's Belmont sperm candles, sixes.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
New Books.
Now landing.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on an early day, as soon as the catalogues are printed,
A new and very superior assortment of valuable books, of which full particulars will be daily published.
Terms at sale.

Continuation of TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
WEDNESDAY, 16th June.

10 cases Boys' and Men's Cloth Caps
5 cases Black Californias.
To Drapers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases boys' and men's caps, in
Fancy velvet
Tweeds
French engineer caps
Glengarrys
Naval caps
Military and officers' caps
Red, white, and blue
5 cases black California hats.
Terms at sale.

Continuation of TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
WEDNESDAY, 16th June.

64 Bales and Cases of new Drapery Goods.
To Shippers and others
To Drapers
To Storekeepers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Now landing, ex Czar and other late ships,
4 cases white counterpanes, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4
3 bales cotton ticks
2 bales linen ticks
5 cases cotton pockets
3 cases Hoyle's prints
3 bales blue serge shirts
2 cases white and coloured toilet covers
4 cases winter dresses
5 cases longcloths, assorted letters
5 cases Clarke's reel cottons
1 case shawls
2 cases furniture damasks
3 cases furniture chintz
3 cases window hollands
2 cases dressed hollands
2 cases worked skins
5 cases lambswool hosiery
5 cases merino shirts and pants
2 cases cotton ditto ditto
2 cases nursery diapers
1 case parasols.
64
Terms at sale.

Continuation of TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
WEDNESDAY, 16th June.

Superior Shipment of Clothing.
From the celebrated house of Drummond and Murray.
☞ Only recently landed, ex Czar, and Cherokee.
To Tailors, Drapers, and the Trade.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th June, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of the above shipments, from Drummond and Murray, comprising
Drab millers' mole trousers
Union tweed trousers
Tweed trousers
Doeskin trousers
Tweed vests
Fancy dark silk double-breasted French vests
Cashmere vests
Pilot reefing jackets
Drab mixture shooting coats
Heriter tweed and steel doeskin ditto
Black super shooting coats
Melton and oxonian coats
American reefers
Gents' super doe sacs
Gents' super black frocks
Gents' over coats and capes
Best waterproof clothing, &c.
Terms at sale.

Continuation of TUESDAY'S Drapery sale.

WEDNESDAY, 16th June.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers.
Cord Trousers, Ticks
Furniture Linings, Stays.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases bedford cord trousers
2 cases wool cord trousers
3 cases furniture linings, amber, napoleon, pink, &c.
4 cases women's drab, white, coutille stays, jean stays.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 17th June.

Cotton Wast
Colza Oil
Night Lights.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 bales white cotton waste
5 bales coloured ditto
36 drums, 6 gallons each, fine colza oil
14 cases, each 4 dozen, Price's patent export night lights.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 18th June.

Ironmongery
Fancy Goods.
Now landing, ex Czar.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on FRIDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
RFG in square, ex Czar.
7-8—2 cases, containing,
Brass table candlesticks
Chamber candlesticks
Japanned ditto
Candlestick lamps
Sets japanned trays.
11-13—3 cases, containing
Measuring tapes
Brass case ditto
Indiarubber
Ivory paper cutters
Pewter loggerheads
Walnut inkstands
Ink glasses
Brooches
Bracelets and chains
Fancy baskets
Best pocket cutlery, in cocoa, bone, ivory, stag, and pearl
Butchers' knives.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 17th June, 1858.

Brown Windsor Soap
Soap Tablets.
Ex Czar.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THURSDAY, 17th June, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases best brown Windsor soap
2 cases tablets.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd June.

To Naturalists.
Sale by Auction, on the Premises occupied by Mr. Allan, Naturalist, &c., Hunter-street, of
A splendid Lioness
Singing Birds
Cages
Aviaries, Skins, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importer, Mr. Allan, to sell by auction, on his premises, 11, Hunter-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,
All his choice selection of animals, birds, curiosities, &c. viz.—
A splendid lioness
Live birds
Bird skins
Insects
Shells
Cabinets
Bird cages
Glass shades
Aviaries
Stuffed birds
South Sea Island curiosities, &c., &c.
⁂ The opportunity now advertised is very favourable for naturalists and others supplying themselves with rare specimens.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 17th June.

Dugong Oil.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, on their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 gallons dugong oil
Terms at sale.

Welsh Slates and fine Liverpool Salt
Ex Amstel, from Liverpool.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on Willis' Wharf, late Botts', THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock,
14,000 best blue Bangor slates, 18 x 10.
And on account of whom it may concern,
220 bags fine dairy (Liverpool) salt, more or less damaged.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 18th instant.

Kauri Pine Boards, Planks, Joists, &c., now landing, ex Oceana, from New Zealand.
All well-seasoned Timber, and free from sap.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Ship Builders, Carpenters, and the trade generally.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of the Oceana, from New Zealand, comprising
Kauri pine inch boards, 10 to 22 feet long
Ditto ditto 1½-inch boards, 10 to 22 feet long
Ditto ditto planks, 9 x 3 and 2½ x 3
Ditto ditto joists, 4 x 3 and 6 x 3.
The auctioneers beg to remind purchasers that the above cargo is all well seasoned timber, and for unreserved sale. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the same prior to day of sale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 18th June.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.
New Goods, just landed.
10 Cases Spanish Juice
15 Bales Wine Velvet Corks
4 Packages Grocers' Paper Bags
50 Firkins Goold's Double Rose Cork Butter
50 Cases Pint Pickles
15 Cases Salad Oil
3 Cases Wax Vestas
2 Cases Nelson's Gelatine
200 Bags Java Rice
200 Bags Dark Ration Sugar
100 Bags Light Counter ditto
100 Half-barrels prime Irish Mess Pork
100 Boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
&c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several invoices of new goods, just landed, full particulars of which will appear to-morrow.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Arkins.
By order of the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the premises, George street, adjoining Mr. Weekes', ironmonger, on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All the Official Assignee's right, title, and interest belonging to the above-named estate, consisting of sundry goods upon the premises lately occupied by the Insolvent.
Terms at sale.

Curled Horsehair
Hair Seating.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case hair seating, 16, 20, and 23 inch
3 casks curled horsehair
1 case London Illustrated News.
Terms at sale.

Silver-plated Cruet Stands
Ditto Toast Racks.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 cask silver-plated cruet stands and toast racks.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Harnessmakers, &c.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 16th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
5 cases of lamps, in great variety, viz.,
Gig, brougham, chariot, police
Hand, stable, &c., &c.
10 cases of
Britannia metal tea and coffee pots
Ditto ditto candlesticks
Iron tea trays
Paper ditto
Round iron waiters
Ditto candlesticks
Flour dredgers
Cashboxes, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Shipchandlers, and others.
Rosin
Bullock Chains
Timber ditto
Galvanized Iron Wire
Composition Nails
Fryingpans
Hinges
Hollowware
Watering Chains
Bits
Peacock's and Buchan's Paint
Muntz Metal
Coir Rope
Bengal Canvas
Cotton Waste
&c., &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 precisely,
Sundry parcels of the above goods, to close consignments.
Terms at sale.

Chairs, Umbrella Stands, &c. &c.
Now landing,
Ex Northern Light.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 15th June.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
8 cases of
Children's chairs
Rocking ditto
Dorcas ditto
Derby ditto
Smoking ditto
Rosewood ditto
Mahogany cane-seated ditto
Astley Cooper ditto
Ottoman bed ditto
Umbrella stands, &c., &c., &c.
In great variety.
Terms at sale.

Patent Safety Fuse.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex James Cheston,
C in diamond—
3 casks patent safety fuse, containing 2000 coils.
Ex Zyaanstroom,
C in diamond—
5 casks ditto ditto, containing 1500 ditto.
Terms at sale.

Woolpacks
Seaming Twine.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
20 bales 10lbs. woolpacks
5 ditto seaming twine.
Terms at sale.

Horse Shoes.

RICHARD PEEK will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
WM.
97-100—Ex Northumbria's Daughter, 4 casks horseshoes, assorted
WM,
110-112—Ex Admiral Lyons, 3 casks horseshoes, fullered cart and riding horse.
Terms at sale.

Blasting Powder.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex El Dorado, Hatfield, master, from Glasgow.
Damaged by sea water.

RICHARD PEEK will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
S in diamond over CC,
33 kegs, each 24 lbs., blasting powder, slightly damaged
65 ditto, each 24 lbs., ditto, much ditto
6 ditto, each 48 lbs., ditto, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

21 Tons Colonial Flour.
For Unreserved Sale THIS DAY.

At the Australian Auction Mart.
To Millers, Bakers, Corn Dealers, and Shippers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 16th June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
C—95 bags colonial flour
IK—81 ditto superior ditto
T—84 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

1127 Barrels Hazall Flour.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Samuel Appleton, Captain Kelly, from Richmond, United States.
All more or less damaged by sea water and breakage.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY MORNING.
To Merchants, Speculators, Bakers, Millers, Shippers, Corn Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Samuel Appleton.
1127 barrels Hazall flour, as follows:—

	Damaged by sea water		
Mark.	Slightly.	Much.	Broken.
A	18	2	2
B	19	3	13
C	20	2	12
D	37	4	7
E	31	9	1
F	31	6	16
G	66	7	7
H	27	16	12
J	16	15	8
K	19	7	5
L	10	14	8
M	31	2	4
N	29	2	3
O	42	5	5
P	46	12	5
Q	47	2	2
R	23	3	1
S	44	14	2
T	46	17	4
U	56	6	0
V	29	9	13
W	35	7	2
X	64	12	6
Y	21	3	3
	807	179	141

Terms, cash.

Baltic Deals and Battens.
7 x 3, 8 x 3, 9 x 3, and 11 x 3.
Cut and Uncut.
Just landed on Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street.
The Cargo of the Annie, from Belfast.
Also Bangor Slates, Portland Cement, Galvanised Iron. &c.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Country Buyers, Architects, Contractors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street, THIS DAY. 16th June, at a quarter to 3 o'clock.
The entire cargo of the Annie, from Belfast, consisting whole and cut Baltic deals, Bangor slates, &c., viz.:

WHOLE DEALS AND BATTENS.
250 deals, 8 x 3, 12 feet long
100 ditto, 8 x 3, 13 ditto
120 ditto, 11 x 3, 20 ditto
324 ditto, 9 x 3, 15 ditto
100 ditto, 9 x 3, 11 ditto
50 ditto, 9 x 3, 6 ditto
22 ditto, 9 x 3, 8 ditto
160 ditto, 9 x 3, 14 ditto
90 ditto, 9 x 3, 16 ditto
26 ditto, 9 x 3, 18 ditto
40 ditto, 9 x 3, 20 ditto
30 ditto, 9 x 3, 10 ditto
50 ditto, 9 x 3, 12 ditto
442 battens, 7 x 3, 12 ditto
70 ditto, 7 x 3, 14 ditto.

CUT DEALS AND BATTENS.
30 battens, 7 x 3, 12 feet long, 2 cuts
40 ditto, 7 x 3, 12 ditto, 1 cut
100 ditto, 7 x 3, 12 ditto, 3 cuts
180 ditto, 7 x 3, 14 ditto, 2 cuts
7 deals, 9 x 3, 17 ditto, 3 cuts
100 ditto, 9 x 3, 17 ditto, 2 cuts
56 ditto, 9 x 3, 16 ditto, 3 cuts
19 ditto, 9 x 3, 16 ditto, 2 cuts
37 ditto, 7 x 3, 18 ditto, 2 cuts
11 ditto, 9 x 3, 18 ditto, 3 cuts
6 ditto, 9 x 3, 19 ditto, 2 cuts
60 ditto, 9 x 3, 15 ditto, 1 cut.

BEST BANGOR SLATES.
14,000 duchess, 24 x 12
10,000 ditto, 22 x 12
20,000 countess, 20 x 12
16,000 ladies, 16 x 10
13,000 ditto, 16 x 8. Also,
100 barrels Portland cement
Galvanised iron
Sheet lead, &c.

The auctioneers beg to call the attention of the trade to the fact of this being the only parcel of genuine Baltic deals now in the market, and assure them the whole will positively be sold.
Terms at sale.

Auction Sale on the east side of the Circular Quay.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, 17th June.

The balance of the cargo of selected American Lumber. just landed ex Georges, from New York.
For peremptory sale to close the shipment.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received positive instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, on the east side of the Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 17th June, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of superior selected American Lumber, ex Georges, from New York, to close the shipment, comprising—
Pitch pine flooring boards, 1½ inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 16 to 34 feet long
Pitch pine flooring boards, 1¼ inch, ditto ditto ditto, 16 to 34 feet long
Pitch pine boards, 1 inch, planed one side and one edge, 11 to 19 inches wide, 12 to 38 feet long
Pitch pine boards, 1½ inch, planed one side and one edge, 12 inches wide, 16 to 30 feet long.
Pitch pine boards, 1½ inch, planed one side and one edge, 10 to 12 inches wide, 16 to 30 feet long
Pitch pine boards, 2 inch, planed one side and one edge, 12 to 14 inches wide, 16 to 30 feet long
Pitch pine flooring boards, 1 inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 16 to 34 feet long
Pitch pine weatherboards, planed one side and both edges, 6 inches wide, in bundles of 12 boards each
Merchantable white pine flooring boards, 1¼ inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 8 to 12 inches wide
Clear white spruce pine flooring boards, 1 inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 9 to 10 inches wide
Clear white spruce pine battens, 3 x 1, uniform thickness, 12 and 13 feet long
Selected hemlock joists, or scantling, 4 x 3, 11 to 18 feet long
Masons' laths
Window sashes
Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Entire Cargo of the Abbey, from Hobart Town.
Hobart Town Battens, 8 to 20 feet long
Ditto Shingles.
Auction Sale on the Circular Quay, near the Bridge, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 17th instant.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 17th June, immediately after the sale of American timber ex Georges,
The cargo of the Abbey, from Hobart Town, consisting of
245 battens, 20 feet long
289 ditto, 18 ditto
1,129 ditto, 16 ditto
132 ditto, 15 ditto
772 ditto, 14 ditto
242 ditto, 13 ditto
1,914 ditto, 12 ditto
150 ditto, 11 ditto
817 ditto, 10 ditto
78 ditto, 9 ditto
260 ditto, 8 ditto
30,000 superior shingles.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
Two Days' Important Sale of
Wines, Spirits
Draught and Bottled Ale and Porter,
At the Australian Auction Mart, on
WEDNESDAY, 23rd, and
THURSDAY, 24th June.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23rd and 24th June, at 11 o'clock prompt each day,
The whole of their choice stock of wines, spirits, ale, and porter, &c.; full particulars of which will duly be advertised.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
Drapery, Slops, &c., ex Centurion.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. beg to inform the trade, storekeepers, and others, that in consequence of the goods not being landed, the sale of the above, advertised for the 18th instant, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, 22nd June.
Pitt and O'Connell streets, 15th June.

Preliminary Notice.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Tailors, Milliners, and Country Buyers.
Well-assorted shipment Winter Slops, Drapery, Haberdashery, &c., for unreserved sale.

On TUESDAY, 22nd June, at the Australian Auction Mart.
All in original Packages.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, TUESDAY, 22nd, June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the choice shipments of winter drapery, slops, &c., just arrived ex Centurion.
Full particulars will appear in a future issue.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

WEDNESDAY, 16th June.

To Perfumers, Hairdressers, and others.
Superior French Perfumery.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 357, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of well got up French perfumery, as under:
Bandoline
Cosmetiques
Extract of scents
Philocomes pomatum
Bear's grease
Shell soap, assorted
Eau de Cologne
Lavender water, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 16th June.

Superior large-size Iron Safe. Suitable for a Merchant or Banker.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Superior large-size malleable iron safe, fire-proof, with drawers, &c.
Terms, cash.
☞ The above is worthy the attention of merchants and others.

THURSDAY, 17th June.

New Stereoscopic Views and Groups
De La Rue's Playing Cards.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 357, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice, received per Emeu, from the Stereoscopic Society, of stereoscopic views and groups, richly coloured and plain.
Views in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, &c.
Figures, boudoirs, &c. Also,
1 case De La Rue's playing cards.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of New and Seasonable Drapery, Millinery, Mantles, Ribbons, Children's Dresses, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, &c.
WEDNESDAY, June 16th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters, Hatters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his New Sale Rooms, 293, George-street (near the Royal Hotel), THIS DAY, June 16th, at 11 o'clock prompt (as usual, without reserve),
About 75 cases, just landed, ex Centurion, Amstel, B. F. Hoxie, &c., consisting of
Coloured coburgs, black moreens
Damask tablecovers, furniture dimities
Rough browns, rolled shirtings
Cotton diapers, shepherds' drills
9-8 printed shirting, plates
36-inch grey and white shirtings
Black cotton hose, Aberdeen hose, and half-hose
Lambswool vests, blue and scarlet gurnseys, Saxony and Welsh flannel, red cotton
Sable, chinchilla, ermine, and squirrel furs, in sets
Black and white bugle lace, French blond lace, whisker, and joined blonds
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 Witney blankets
Ditto, blue and scarlet ditto
Native and drab moleskin, all baizes
Three-bushel and bran bags
White and regatta shirts, W. B.
Woollen cords
Black cloth coats
Black doe trousers
Blue pilot chesterfields
Black and brown mixed ditto
Fancy doe shooting coats
Sealskin coats, damaged
Boys' and youths' black cloth coats and trousers
Ditto ditto fancy doe ditto ditto, and polka jackets, &c., &c., &c.

The most Splendid and recherche Collection of French Novelties ever submitted for public competition in the colony, just arrived direct from Paris.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, June 16th.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Milliners, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 293, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, June 16th, at 11 o'clock,
Ten cases, just received, from the most celebrated Paris houses, consisting of
Rich velvet mantles
Ditto ditto cloth
Ditto ditto silk
Children's dresses, superbly trimmed, in velvet, poplin, foalard, cloth, &c.
Boys' and girls' cloaks and mantles
Ditto ditto complete suits
Bonnets in velvet, terry, satin, glace, &c., richly trimmed
Ditto ditto for children
Dress caps and coiffeurs
Artificial flowers, wreaths, &c.
Rich bonnet ribbons, in great variety
Fancy velvet trimmings, &c.
Terms at sale.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the above on the morning of sale.

On Account of whom it may Concern.
Ex Dawstone, J. Newton, master, from London.

MR. CHAS. TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Sale Rooms, 293, George-street (near the Royal Hotel), THIS DAY (Wednesday), June 16th, at 12 o'clock prompt,
D&T in diamond, § 3574—1 bale, 20 pieces 8-4 grey sheeting.
More or less damaged, by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Guns, Brushware, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Cherokee.
To Gunsmiths, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
NB in square over C.
1427—1 case, containing 18 single barrel guns
1428—1 ditto, ditto 9 single and 6 double barrel ditto
1475—6 japanned water cans, coal scoops.
M JM conjoined
§ 1—1 cask, 6 dozen broom heads, much damaged
2—1 ditto, 5½ dozen ditto, slightly
25½ ditto ditto, very slightly
Assorted, from 11 to 22.
Terms, cash.

Slates
Timber
Corrugated Iron
Roman Cement.
To Builders and Contractors.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at Towns' Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, immediately after the damaged goods,
20,000 slates, 20 x 10
180 deals, 9 x 3, 13 and 15 feet lengths
400 redwood boards, 1 in., 11 to 18 feet lengths
10 tons English corrugated iron
10 tons Scotch ditto ditto
100 barrels Roman cement.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery, Brushware
Agricultural Implements
Coach Springs
Carriage Lamps.
To Ironmongers, Coachbuilders, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of the above goods, consisting of
Pit and cross-cut saws
Handsaws
Firmer chisels and plane irons
Broad and falling axes
Backbands and traces
Bullock chains
Wheat mills
Wrought iron wheelbarrows
Improved chaffcutters
Cornshellers
Patent wood screws
Sheet zinc and zinc nails
Coach springs
Carriage and gig lamps
Single and double guns
Brushware, assorted
Bass brooms, 000 to 2
Broom heads, assorted
Ground dusters and sash tools
Grainers' and writers' tools, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Window Glass.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Saxon King.

To Painters, Glaziers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
14 boxes of crown window glass, more or less damaged and broken.
LP 1 box, each 100 feet, 20 x 16
5 ditto, ditto ditto, 16 x 12
2 ditto, ditto ditto, 10 x 8
1 ditto, ditto ditto, 20 x 14
2 ditto, ditto ditto, 14 x 10
2 ditto, ditto ditto, 18 x 12
1 ditto, ditto ditto, 16 x 14,
9 cases British plate glass—
1 case, each 200 feet 15 oz. British plate, 43 x 32
1 ditto, ditto ditto, 21 oz. ditto ditto, 43 x 32
2 ditto, ditto ditto, 26 oz. ditto ditto, 43 x 32
1 ditto, ditto ditto, 32 oz. ditto ditto, 43 x 32
3 ditto, ditto ditto, 15 oz. obscured, 43 x 32
1 ditto, ditto ditto, 15 oz. enamelled, 43 x 32.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Cement
Corrugated Iron.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Builders and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, on Towns' Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
More or less damaged by sea water,
100 barrels Roman cement
5 tons corrugated iron.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Goods.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Czar, Cochrane, master, from London.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, on account of whom it may concern, ex Czar, Cochrane, master, from London, damaged by sea water,
H}85—50 pairs doe and bedford cord trousers, with vests to match, part slightly damaged, and part sound
86—45 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
87—36 bedford cord ditto, ditto
89—54 fancy doe trousers, much
90—42 ditto and bedford cord, with vests to match, slightly
91—37 fancy doe trousers, ditto
92—134 boys' ditto, ditto
16 ditto black tunics, and trousers to match, ditto
96—38 fancy doe trousers, ditto
100—36 boys' fine Spanish tunics, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Two days' sale of two large Shipments of seasonable Goods, now landing from the Maid of Judah and Centurion.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, 17th, and FRIDAY, 18th, June, commencing each day precisely at 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Two large shipments of seasonable goods, now landing from the Centurion and Maid of Judah.
In these goods will be found almost every line suited to the trade, and the instructions are to dispose of every package. The greater portion of them will be sold in original packages.

MANCHESTER GOODS.
Chadwick twills
30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
70 and 80 inch ditto ditto
70, 80, and 60 inch croydon sheetings
70, 80, and 40 inch union ditto
34 and 36 inch shirtings
34 and 36 inch mediums
34 and 36 inch India twills
Horrocks' shirtings
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
7-8 and 5-4 navy blues
Scotch twills
Drab and millers' moles
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Rolled shirtings
Silesias and casbans
Cripolines
Corded coats
Embroidered ditto
Cotton diapers
Huckabacks, brown and white
Bordered ditto
Fringed ditto
Nursery diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Brown damasks
Tablecloths
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Imperial quilts
Fancy chintz ditto
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Barnsley ditto.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Men's Bedford cord trousers, SB, S and BB
Men's black doe ditto
Ditto fancy ditto ditto
Ditto pilot reefers
Superior ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' black cloth coats
Ditto ditto ditto doe trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Men's fancy tweed ditto
Shepherds' plaid ditto
Black cloth ditto
Black satin ditto
Silk velvet ditto
Blue serge shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Ditto ditto, lined backs
L. W. pants
Ditto vests
Ditto hose and half-hose
Merino pants
Ditto vests.

WOOLLENS.
Extra super W.B. black broads
Ditto ditto ditto rifle ditto
Ditto ditto ditto blue ditto
Super black cloths
Ditto ditto cassimeres
Ditto ditto doeskins
Fancy checked ditto
Bordered and plain ditto
Lavender and oxford mixtures
Drab and steel ditto
Drab bedfords
Oxford and fancy ditto
Silk spot ditto
Fancy doeskins
Shepherds' plaids
Black silk velvets
Fancy ditto ditto
Shawl vesting ditto
Tartans
Silk serges
Fancy verona
Silk lustres
Ditto alpacas
Waterproof clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Printed druggets, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Stock-in-Trade of Ironmongery.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by Mr. John Kearey to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 2, Park-street, on MONDAY, June 28th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the well-assorted stock-in-trade of that shop consisting of the usual articles comprising a general ironmongery establishment, details of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Superior Oil Paintings and Engravings.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of R. A. Morehead, Esq., O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The Raffle, a fine picture, said to be an original Wilkie
A Landscape, by Zuccarelli
The Grecian Daughter
The Triumph of the Church
A Head of Mercury
Stirling Castle, &c.
Sir Walter Scott and his Family, proof engraving
Coming of Age in the Olden Time, a fine engraving
The Marriage of St. Katherine, ditto
And various other fine engravings.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Rosewood Square Pianoforte by Collard, and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), to sell by auction, at his residence, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, June 16th, at eleven o'clock,
All the household furniture and effects, comprising
Rosewood sofa, couches, easy chairs, and chairs covered in chintz
Rosewood loo, card, and occasional tables
Iron chair, with cushions and pillows
Rosewood cheffonier, with marble slab, plate glass back, and panels
Rosewood square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Ditto music stool and canterbury
Dining tables, sideboard cheffonier
Sofas, cane-seated chairs
China, glass, and plated ware
Superior paintings and engravings
Hall clock, hat and umbrella stand
Large mahogany state bedstead, with hair mattresses, bedding, &c.
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Mahogany chests drawers
Washstands and furniture, toilette tables and glasses
Sofas, easy chairs, linen presses
Carpets and rugs, fenders and fireirons
Mangle, American stove
Kitchen and laundry utensils, and other effects.
Terms, cash.

George-street, Redfern.
Verandah Cottage and Allotment of Land, fronting George-street, and extending to Bullanaming-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 18th June, at 11 o'clock,
The unexpired term of lease having 96½ years to run, of all that allotment of land having a frontage of 25 feet to George-street, Redfern, with a depth of 200 feet, extending to Bullanaming-street, to which it has also a frontage of 25 feet. The frontage to George-street is at present unoccupied, but on the frontage to Bullanaming-street there has been erected a very neat and well-finished verandah cottage, built of brick, on stone foundation, containing four rooms, with enclosed yard, side entrance, garden, and well of good water; also, a large shed, at present used as a blacksmith's forge.
☞ This property is situate a few yards from Regent-street, near the Brickmakers' Arms Inn. The cottage has only just been completed, and is now let to a good tenant. It occupies, with the yard and garden, half of the land, leaving a good site, with three sides fenced, in George-street, for another house. The ground rent on the land is nearly nominal.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Horses, Carts, &c.
Wooller's New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Martyn and Schroder's Horse Bazaars, opposite the Mayor Inn.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
15 fresh country horses and mares, just arrived, broken-in to saddle and harness
One bright bay gelding, 5 years old, 16 hands high, excellent in saddle or dogcart, warranted
One handsome dapple grey horse, good in saddle or any harness, and carries a lady; subject to trial
One boy's pony, very quiet to ride for a boy; no vice
Four first-class gig or carriage horses, warranted, with a trial
Bay horse, gig, and harness, complete
A lot of stock horses, with saddles and bridles
Four good heavy cart horses, each horse subject to trial with a ton up Druitt-street
20 town and country horses, suitable for any market, broken-in to saddle and harness
Horses and gigs, spring-carts, dogcarts, omnibuses, trucks, box drays, light carts, harness, &c.
N.B.—Omnibus in good order, price £45.

Land Sale.
Preliminary Notice.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, Pitt and Bridge streets, on MONDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'clock,
A magnificent block of land, situate in the town of Parramatta, on the Windsor Road, adjoining the property known as Providence-row, having 88 feet 6 inches frontage to Queen-street, and to the Windsor Road by a depth of 77 feet.
Title perfect.

City Property.
Snug Brick Cottage for a Working Man.
Positive Unreserved Sale.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, Pitt and Bridge streets, on MONDAY, the 28th June, at 12 o'clock,
A substantial Brick Cottage, together with yard at the rear; water laid on; situate in May-street, immediately opposite the distillery, Parramatta-street; the cottage is built on about 24 feet frontage. The front room could be divided into two.
To the working man this offers a rare opportunity. Title perfect. Will be sold without any reserve.
For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to the Auctioneer, Pitt and Bridge streets.

Seasonable Clothing, Women's Boots, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Six trunks of new and second-hand wearing apparel
Men's albert slippers
Women's kid boots
Boys' boots and shoes
Gold and silver watches
Ditto guard chains
Ditto rings
Ditto brooches and other jewellery, also a
Variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Waterproof Clothing.
On account of whom it may concern.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 16th, 1858, at 10 o'clock prompt, on account of whom it may concern,
BM in diamond.
§ 16—126 macintosh waterproof coats
Case lined tin
§ 19— 96 ditto ditto
Case lined tin
§ 2— 84 pairs best black enamelled hide leggings
36 ditto ditto ditto
168 ditto oil waterproof ditto
Case lined tin
§ 7—100 macintosh waterproof coats
Case lined tin
§ 8—100 ditto
Case lined tin.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Goods.
Tarpaulins, Jean Stripes, Grey and Croydon Calicoes, &c.
All more or less damaged.
Ex Dawstone, from London.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 16, 1858, at 10 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Dawstone, from London.
DC & Co over BP.—§ 3,
5 tarpaulins 20 x 18 No. 6, extra, all long flax
10 ditto 20 x 18, No. 6, best navy boiled double sheet tarpaulin rope, &c.
DC&Co. over BP.—§ 4.
10 tarpaulins, 24 x 20, No. 1 best navy bleached double sheet tarpaulin, rope, &c.
DC&Co. over BP.—§ 12.
32 pieces, 2655½ yards, 30 inch jean stripes double sheet tarpaulin, rope, &c.
DC&Co.—§ 34.
Red and Green—25 pieces grey calico, 1208 yards, double canvas tarpaulin, &c.
DC&Co.—§ 35.
3 Red—25 pieces 33-inch grey calico, 1213 yards, double canvas tarpaulin, &c.
DC&Co.—§ 53.
Red and Green—20 pieces 8-4 grey calico, 1161½ yards, double canvas tarpaulin, &c.
DC&Co.—§ 62.
4 R.—10 pieces croydon calico, 990½ yards
1½ G.— 5 ditto ditto ditto, 396½ ditto
5 G.—10 ditto ditto ditto, 956½ ditto
3 G.— 5 ditto ditto ditto, 476 ditto
double canvas tarpaulin, &c.
DC&Co.—§ 64.
30 pieces 36-inch croydon calico, 2768 yds.
Ex Kertonaar.
94 7-4 bleached diaper Ross.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Jenny Lind.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY (Wednesday), June 16th, 1858, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
1 foretop-mast, broken
1 jib-boom, ditto
1 boat-chock, ditto
1 fore-sail
Lot of old studding rigging.
On view at Campbell's Wharf.
Terms, cash.

Muntz's Metal.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Saxon King, W. Deane, master, from Liverpool.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 16th, 1858, at 10 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Saxon King, W. Dean, master, from Liverpool
§ S in diamond—
§ 2—1 case muntz metal, 100 sheets, 16 oz.
3—1 ditto ditto ditto, 100 sheets, 20 oz.
1—1 ditto ditto ditto, 100 ditto, 16 oz.
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Earthenware,
Comprising—Breakfast and Tea Services
Elegant Dessert ditto
Ewers and Basins, Mugs, Dishes, &c.,
In Blue, Brown, Mulberry, Printed, &c.
Each crate containing an excellent assortment, just the thing for the interior.

The particular attention of Earthenware Dealers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others, is directed to this very important sale of the above ware, the whole having been ordered and packed under the personal superintendence of a person well conversant with the requirements of the country trade.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June the 16th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
75 packages of earthenware, just landed,
Consisting of
Assorted crates
Mulberry D. E. printed
Breakfast and tea services
Jugs, mugs, covered dishes
Chamber services, plates, &c.
Also, china breakfast and tea services
Ditto dessert ditto.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Dried Fruits.
On account of whom it may concern.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
H.I. in diamond,
2 cases figs
2 boxes Elemé raisins.
E in diamond,
10 ditto muscatels
9 cases currants.
Terms, cash.

Auction Sales, THIS DAY.
At the Bank Auction Rooms.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, as under, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 16th,
At 10 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern.
All more or less damaged.
Tarpaulins, jean stripes, grey and croydon calicoes, macintosh waterproof clothing, Muntz's metal, &c. &c.

At half-past 10 o'clock.
Damaged figs, raisins, muscatels, currants, &c.

At 11 o'clock,
75 packages earthenware, comprising very superior assorted lots, suitable for the country trade.
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Jenny Lind,
Masts, sails, standing rigging, &c.
Now on view at Campbell's Wharf.
Merchants, storekeepers, ironmongers, shipowners, earthenware dealers, and others, are requested to be prompt in their attendance at the times named.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Auctioneer.

Highly Important Sale of Winter Boots and Shoes.
Charles Ruddick, manufacturer.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers and others.
Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 21st June, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
87 packages of boots and shoes, manufactured by Charles Ruddick, now landing, ex Maid of Judah.
The above are all new and choice lot of winter goods. Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual at the above hour, viz., at 11 o'clock sharp.
Further particulars in a future issue.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale Days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident or breaking in horses.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
The Fine First-class Brig AMELIA BREILLAT, 168 Tons Register.

MESSRS. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Public Hall, of the Sydney Exchange, TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock (if not previously disposed of by private contract), that fine first-class brig AMELIA BREILLAT, as per register, 168 tons.
☞ This vessel was on the Patent Slip in 1856, at Sydney, when her bottom was caulked, chunamed, and metalled with 22 and 26 ounce sheathing; she was otherwise thoroughly overhauled, and substantially strengthened. Her cargoes here, consisting principally of flour and sugar, of which she carries over 280 tons, were discharged without a single bag being damaged, and she is a remarkably fast sailer.
She has a most ample inventory, being well fitted throughout, and is now lying off Macnamara's Wharf, open to inspection. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, Lloyd's Chambers, 354, George-street.
Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE of City and Suburban Properties, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, June 16th,
Five-room House, Clyde-street, Miller's Point
Two Houses, Liverpool and Riley streets
Cottage and Land, Burwood
Allotment Land, St. Leonard's
Iron Store and Cottage, Dawson-street, Newcastle.
MORT and CO.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
LIVERPOOL AND RILEY STREETS.

Title—Unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 16th June,
All those valuable premises, situate at the corner of LIVERPOOL and RILEY STREETS.
1st.—A SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE, with stone foundation, containing a large shop, with double front, and five rooms, a capital stone cellar; yard, &c., at the rear; water laid on. There is spouting all round the house, and the roof is slated. The rooms are plastered, and the woodwork is well finished. The whole having a frontage of 17 feet to Riley-street, and 26 feet to Liverpool-street.
2nd.—A BRICK HOUSE, with lower story built of stone, having a frontage of 24 feet to Riley-street. The house contains a shop, and three good rooms, with a verandah at the back the full length of the house. Water laid on, and spouting all round the house; with a good yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ The above premises occupy one of the best positions in the neighbourhood, and are adapted for almost any description of business.
MORT and CO. can recommend this to the attention of those who are really desirous of making a safe and lucrative investment.

TOWN OF DRAYTON.—DRAYTON SWAMP.
VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND OF 2 ACRES.
TITLE.—Unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. Milford and Croft for full particulars.
TERMS at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 12th July,
That desirable block of land, containing 2 ACRES, more or less, situate at the Drayton Swamp, having TWO CHAINS FRONTAGE TO RUTHVEN-STREET, being suburban ALLOTMENT No. 4 of SECTION No. 4, as per Government plan.
PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

Burwood Railway Station.
Title—Unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have been requested to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 16th June, at 11 o'clock,
SIX VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS and a BRICKNOGGED COTTAGE.
These are consecutive allotments, and contain about three quarters of an acre each, and are cleared and stumped, most of the ground having been under cultivation. The property adjoins Mr. Seal's, known as the New Inn. They are admirably adapted for villa residences, being within seven minutes' walk of the Burwood Railway Station.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where any further information may be given.
☞ This property is for positive sale, and all who may be interested in such an investment are recommended to avail themselves of the opportunity.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
IRON STORE, COTTAGE, and OUT-OFFICES, situated in DAWSON-STREET.
TITLE, unquestionable.
TERMS, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 16th June,
A valuable block of land, situate in Dawson-street, Newcastle, 65 feet frontage by 165 feet in depth, containing quarter of an acre, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, comprising an IRON STORE, containing verandah, large shop, and parlour on the ground floor; and balcony and 5 apartments on the first floor, with a good cellar for storage: a WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 3 rooms, with detached kitchen of 2 rooms, and an outhouse.
☞ This property, now realising a rental of £100 per year, is distant about 200 yards from the colliery establishment of the Australian Agricultural Company, as also the church, school, and other public buildings, in a populous and rapidly rising neighbourhood, and is well worthy the attention of parties seeking an investment in the second city and shipping port of the colony.
Plan on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

MILLER'S POINT, CLYDE-STREET.
SUBSTANTIAL FIVE-ROOM HOUSE.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 16th June,
That substantial stone and brick built house, No. 7, Clyde-street, situate on the western side, to which it has a frontage of 25 feet. It is a two-story building, with shingle roof, and is in good order. It contains five apartments, three of which have fire places in them. Also a balcony at the back, from which there is a very beautiful view of the harbour. WATER LAID ON.
☞ This snug freehold is in a very populous neighbourhood, where, from the proximity of the large wharf properties, and consequent large demand for labour, houses are never known to be vacant. A small capitalist would find it a very paying investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
Title, unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 16th June, at 11 o'clock,
A CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENT, being No. 5, section 33, as per Government plan of St. Leonard's, and having frontages to West-street, Glen-street, and Rose-street.
☞ This allotment commands a most extensive and beautiful view.

Prime Fat Wethers.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Collingwood Yards, Liverpool, on THURSDAY, 17th June, at 12 o'clock,
1030 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.
These sheep are from the well-known flocks of John Chisholm, Esq., and are very superior.

DISTRICT OF MARANOA.
Those fine fattening Runs, known as
MINMEAN
COUTHALLA
WATTAULBY
TICKOOL, and
MULGA MULGA,
situate on the Gui Guibilla Creek.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 12th July,
The above valuable fattening Runs, all of which are intersected by the Gui Guibilla Creek.

CHOICE 20-ACRE FARM, LANE COVE.
TITLE—unquestionable.
TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd June,
A snug little farm, containing about 20 acres 26 perches, more or less, and situate near to the Roman Catholic Church; being about 10 miles from St. Leonard's, with a long frontage to the main road. This is really A CHOICE LANE COVE FARM, the land being nearly as level as a bowling green, with a fine black soil.
Full particulars as to the locality, &c., may be obtained at MORT and CO.'S, the Rooms, Pitt-street.

By Order of the Master in Equity.
4120 MIXED SHEEP, deliverable at Walcha, New England.
TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Esq., Master in Equity, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
4120 SHEEP, more or less, a mixed lot, deliverable at Walcha, in the district of New England.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, HIDES, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 17th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Parramatta.
Preliminary Notice.
9 Farms, Houses, and Building Plots.

MR. J. F. STAFF has received instructions to sell by auction, on the 14th July next, at Mr. A. Payten's, Australian Arms Hotel,
6 excellent farms, of 30 acres each, and one of 20 acres, situated at South Colo; 1 farm, 30 acres, with dwelling-house, orchard, and plenty of water, two miles from town, on the Kissing Point Road; 1 farm of 70 acres, directly opposite the above.
Also,
A neat cottage and land in Ross and Villiers streets; a brick cottage and land in Pennant-street; a building allotment in George-street West.
Further particulars will appear as soon as the surveyor completes his plans.

Waterloo Stores, Windsor.

W. PHILLIPS has received instructions from Mr. George Freeman to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, at his residence, the Cricketers' Arms, Fitzgerald-street, Windsor,
A 5-years' lease of those well-known stores called the "Waterloo Stores" (now in the occupation of Mr. J. Bain), situate in George-street, Windsor. It is commodious, and fit for any business; it comprises—underground, large cellar and three other rooms; on first floor, four large rooms; and upper story, a long room and three bedrooms; together with a spacious yard.
The auctioneer begs to remind the public that the above is situated in the most central and business part of the town, and is well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
Terms at sale.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on the 18th instant, at the Paddington Inn, Paddington,
Six good bus horses.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 14th June, 1858.
THOMPSON AND ANOTHER V. BURNE.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at noon, at the Premises of the Defendant, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold the stock-in-trade of a tailoring establishment, unless this Judgment be previously satisfied.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, June 14th, 1858
NIXON AND ANOTHER V. DRISCOLL.

ON FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, p.m., at the Premises, of the Defendant, Pitt-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold two horses, unless these judgments be previously satisfied.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Believing you to be the friend of the weak and oppressed of any colour, I lay the following case before you:—

On Friday last a number of Chinamen, apparently just arrived, were going along the Parramatta road, followed by about one hundred rude boys, varying from the age of seven to sixteen years, throwing large stones, parts of brickbats, glass bottles, or anything that came in their way, at those poor strangers; one of them had his face dreadfully cut with one of those missiles. And what made the conduct of those boys more cruel, there was a sick man among the Chinamen, and it was painfully interesting to see with what affectionate care those poor strangers guarded this sick companion, carrying him in their midst, willing themselves to be struck rather than he should be hurt.

Will you Sir, give your influence in behalf of these strangers, and you will greatly oblige,

MARY.

P.S.—My reason for applying to you is,—I see by this morning's *Herald*, the arrival of about one thousand of these poor strangers. Cannot they be protected through the roads of this professedly Christian country without insult and outrage?

Camperdown, June 14th.

ORSINI'S LAST LETTER, AND WILL.

IN yesterday's *Herald* we quoted, from the *Times*, some strictures upon the last words of Orsini. Annexed is the document therein referred to, as published, after the death of the unfortunate Italian, in the official *Gazette* of Turin:—

TO HIS MAJESTY NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Sire,—Your Imperial Majesty having permitted, that my letter, written to you on the 11th February, should be produced for public comment, whilst it is a clear proof of your generosity, shows me also that the prayers which I have offered on behalf of my country find a response in your own heart; and to me, however near I be to death, it is certainly no small consolation to see how your Imperial Majesty is moved by genuine Italian feelings.

In a few hours I shall cease to be; and so, before drawing my last vital breath, I wish it to be known, and I declare it with the frankness and courage which up to this day I have never belied, that assassination, in whatever garb it may be disguised, does not enter amongst my principles, although by a fatal error of mind I have allowed myself to be led on to organise the attempt of the 14th of January. No! political assassination was not my system, and I combated it at the risk of my own life, both in my writings and by my public acts, when a governmental mission placed me in a situation to do so.

And my compatriots, far from putting faith in the system of assassination, let them reject it altogether and hold it aloof; and let them know, even by the voice of a dying patriot, that their redemption must be won by their own self-denial, by constant unity in their efforts and sacrifices, and by the exercise of true virtue—gifts which are now budding in the young and active portion of my fellow-countrymen, and gifts which alone will be able to make Italy free, independent, and worthy of that glory with which our ancestors have made her illustrious.

I die; but whilst I do so with calmness and dignity, I wish that my memory may not be left stained with any crime.

As for the victims of the 14th January, I offer my own blood as an atonement, and I beg the Italians, when some day they are made independent, to give a worthy compensation to all those who have suffered any injury from it.

Let your Imperial Majesty permit me, in the last place, to beg you to spare the life, not of myself, but of the two accomplices who were condemned to death with me.

I am, with the profoundest respect for your Imperial Majesty,

(Signed) FELICE ORSINI.

Prison of La Roquette, March 11.

Prison of La Roquette, or Depot des Condamnes,
Paris, March 10th, 1858.

Near the end of my days, I write down with my own hand the following arrangements, which I wish to be exactly carried out, and to have effect of an act of my own free and independent will:—

1. I will that M. Enrico Cernuschi, of Milan, Italy, residing at Paris, should withdraw my money, which was seized from me at the moment of my arrest, and which is deposited with M. the Procureur-General of the Seine, first deducting from it the costs of the trial which belong to me.

2. I will that the remainder of the money, after deducting the above costs, should be disposed of by him as follows:—

a. He will buy a gold watch and gold chain to be given as a *souvenir* to M. Jules Favre, the advocate who defended me. The whole to be of the value of 800 francs at least. On the watch he will have the following words engraved:—"Felice Orsini to M. Jules Favre, *souvenir*."

b. I will that my corpse be placed in an ordinary wooden coffin and sent to London, England, because it is my wish to be buried in the cemetery where the remains of the Italian patriot Ugo Foscolo are to be found, and to be laid by his side. M. Cernuschi will defray the necessary expenses with the money above referred to.

c. After all these expenses are paid, I will that the remainder of the money be sent to my uncle, Orso Orsini, or to my brother, Leonida Orsini, both residing together at Imola, Roman States, Italy, who must dispose of it only for the benefit of my two little girls, Ernestina and Ida Orsini, residing at Nice, Sardinian States, Italy.

3. I authorise J. D. P. Hodge, of Glastonbury, near Bath, Somersetshire, in England, to take home with him my eldest daughter, Ernestina Orsini, born at Maritime Nice, Sardinian States, Italy, on the 9th of April, 1852, and residing in the same town.

4. I authorise Mr. Peter Stuart, of Liverpool, England, to take home with him my second daughter, Ida Orsini, born at Maritime Nice, on the 12th of March, 1853, and residing in the same town.

4. I recommend, with all my heart, to my intimate friends, J. D. P. Hodge, of Glastonbury, and Peter Stuart, of Liverpool my two little girls abovenamed, that the education which they shall receive may be entirely conformable to the principles of honesty, of true virtue, wisdom, and the true love of their country.

6. I will that all my property in clothing, books, &c., remaining with M. de Lasalle, Director of La Roquette, be sent to Miss Eliza Cheney, of London, residing in London, England, No. 2 Grafton-street, Aland-road, Kentish New Town, N. W., London. Miss Eliza Cheney will dispose of them according to her own free and independent will, as well as of the other articles already left to her before my arrest and during my imprisonment. All that I have done for her is but a very humble and very small token of remembrance of the extreme kindness and devotedness which she has shown me on all occasions. I recommend to my friends in England this honest and virtuous lady.

7. I will, in the last place, that M. Enrico Cernuschi, above-named, should be the executor of the arrangements herein announced, at Paris; and that with regard to those which are to be executed in England, he should have the co-operation of M. Vincenzo Galdezi, of Faenza, Roman States, Italy, and residing in London.

The whole written with my own hand.

FELICE ORSINI.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

(*From the Spectator, 10th April.*)

THE grand objection to the state trials for political libel is, that they must be essentially shams,—a compromise of our system if they succeed, and, if they fail, a trick, rendered doubly mischievous by its transparent futility. Whatever may be said of the manifesto of the three Frenchmen against Louis Napoleon, the pamphlet by Mr. Adams is in form a discussion; and, however we may conceive that we interpret the motives of the writer, anything like suggestion must still be constructive, and the reader himself must assist to frame it. But if we take the lucubrations in their strongest aspect, and consider them as the positive advocacy of a peculiar mode of attack upon a foreign prince, we have still to ask, what advantage would be gained to this country by prohibiting the discussion even of such a subject? Are we under any form of martial law which should compel us to keep England as a species of outpost for a foreign prince? Is it any part of our business to defend his position? Or are we not in reference to all such subjects a purely neutral land? If so, it would be consistent with the regimen of our own printed and spoken discussion to leave the amplest freedom in the choice of subjects; and we must assume that every Englishman is free to debate the question what form of government is best for this country or for any other—what dynasty is best suited to any country under the sun—what is the policy, or impolicy, of sustaining pretensions on one side or the other, by force or otherwise—and what is the best method of attack, if forcible means be adopted. To impose any restraint upon the choice of subjects, or upon the most complete discussion of them, is not only to reverse the recent policy of this country in spite of its large and well-known success, but it is to invade the very principle which has secured to us our personal liberty and our domestic tranquillity. In a letter to a committee of gentlemen who have organized themselves in defence of Mr. Truelove, as a publisher, Professor Francis W. Newman, of University College, says, correctly enough, that unless we allow "absolutely free expression of opinion on the question how far war changes the right and wrong of taking human life, we can never collectively and steadily attain truth." The same principle applies to any other question, from the lunar theory, or the agrarian laws, down to such a subject as spirit-rapping, or the embers of the Protectionist controversy. Impose restraint upon the discussion, and you are never certain that you have exhausted the whole reasoning of the matter. It is by reasoning against the Game Laws, as Mr. Newman says, that we have greatly reduced the barbarism of several old enactments; and succeeded in tempering with mercy the stern justice, or rather injustice, of the ancient forest laws. If we are free to argue against the policy, morality, and efficiency of assassination as a means of political attack and propagandism, we must be free also to appreciate what can be said upon the other side; especially when, as the Professor reminds us, "the sentiment which is now prosecuted at law is that which for ages predominated among the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, the three nations which have been the chief founders of our moral and intellectual life." It is a question whether the Roman people are not in actual war with France, that is Imperial France, "so long as French armies are in hostile occupation of Roman soil," abrogating, by such occupation, or nearly so, European public law; if so, it is a further question, "whether such a state of war justifies every Roman in deadly attacks, open or secret, on the life of him who alone planned and sustains the war." For our own part, we are far from being inclined to decide that question in the affirmative; and we rejoice to believe that the judgment of England would be unanimously opposed to such a sentiment. But we should be unable to pronounce judicially at all if we did not hear all that can be said on both sides of the question. The principle is of vital importance to us, for it is only this complete freedom of discussion, this right to say all that can be said upon any subject whatsoever, which enables us to preserve our personal liberties, and when assailed by authority to vindicate our institutions against encroachment under the specious name of laws. The very backbone of English liberties is the right, on every question, "to have it out" with the party in power, or with the party seeking power. Were such discussions to be forbidden, we should not only lose the value of our habeas corpus, and trench upon the freedom of the Press, but we should deprive the Throne itself of its strongest safeguard—its tenure in the good-will of the great body of the nation, tried by perfectly free discussion, and thus proved to be absolute.

The attempt of our Government to take the part of the French empire in prosecuting those who write against it is objectionable on the broadest grounds of policy; it amounts to a very injurious consolidation of our administrative system with that of France, the two being as incompatible in action as they are in principle. The starting-point of French domestic polity is to assume that every man may be injurious unless he prove himself harmless, and precautions are taken against him until in some way he shall have given security. We have already shown how impracticable that system is, and how inevitably it leads to the defeating of its own object. The principle of our law is that every man is assumed to be innocent and harmless until he shall have committed some overt act which empowers us to enforce personal responsibility. And moreover we distinguish by the practice of our later jurisprudence between acts and words, whether printed or spoken; a distinction which we firmly believe is twined about the very roots of liberty. We make everybody take precautions concerning himself, under penalty if he neglect the duty; and our system, making all society co-operate with law and order, is daily developing greater success. The larger freedom accorded to the Press has invited discussion on every conceivable subject, political, moral, and even spiritual, with an immense accession to the weight of public opinion against the opinions which have been most feared. By calling them out into open day, they have been shown to be in a hopeless minority, and have been compelled, in almost every instance to disavow themselves and abdicate their eccentricities; so that with us now the greatest guarantee of order is freedom of speech. Among the very latest acts of the Legislature was the reception of Lord Campbell's bill for enlarging still further the immunities of the Press; an extension of the system based not only upon convictions a priori, but upon the practical success of recent extensions. We have thus quite recently been waiving still further any interference with discussion by ex officio prosecutions for the defence of our own Government, and yet we are now called upon to take them up for the defence of the de facto Government in France. Our Ministers—and the remark applies as much to the late Cabinet as the present—are undertaking to do for a foreign Government what they have ceased to do for their own; and this simple fact palpably reduces the course taken in the state prosecutions to the absurd. If the prosecutions succeed, they will be an encroachment upon the system which has been so successful among ourselves in order to favour the Government established by a coup d'etat in Paris. If they fail, they will be a confession that the officials in this country have resorted to a nugatory form, for the mere purpose of seeming to oblige a potentate whom they are unable really to serve.

A SORS HORATIANA!

(*From Punch.*)

(*Apropos of our present foreign relations.*)

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida
* * * *
Si fractus illabatur orbis
Impavidum ferient ruinæ."

(Or, in *Mr. Punch's* vernacular.)

John Bull, in the right, most composedly brooks
The French Colonels' proposal for shooting or sabring him;
He cares not for Louis Napoleon's black looks,
And if the cracked *Univers* takes to belab'ring him,
He but shrugs his shoulders, and "go it," says he;
"It seems to please *you*, and it doesn't hurt *me*!"

BRAZILIAN SCANDAL.—The following strange affair is recorded in the last Rio Janeiro papers:—"In a boarding school kept by a French woman, was a girl of less than twelve years of age, named Correa, heiress to a fortune of 600,000f. An Italian adventurer named Judice, who got his living as a hawker, resolved to marry the girl, and had recourse to this stratagem:—He went to the Bishop of Rio Janeiro, a pious but credulous man, and said that having been for some time living with a woman not his wife, he wished to regularise his position by marrying her; and, as it was important to have the marriage performed at once without publicity, he solicited a license. The Bishop granted the license, and on the man's declaration, put it in the woman's name as Correa. The Italian then went to the boarding-school, and said that he was sent by the girl's mother to take her home, as she wished to indulge her with a visit to the theatre. The schoolmistress imprudently gave up the child to him, and he took her at once to the church mentioned in the license, and had himself married to her. The next day he wrote to the girl's mother to inform her of the marriage. The poor mother, in indignation, immediately communicated with the police, and they at once took the girl from the man and gave her up to her mother. The Italian, and some persons who acted as witnesses of the marriage, have been arrested. It is considered strange that the priest, notwithstanding the license, should have celebrated the marriage, as the girl was dressed in a short frock and trousers like a child. The affair has created an immense sensation at Rio, but what the upshot of it will be remains to be seen."

IMPOUNDINGS.

BUNGENDORE.—31st May, and 5th and 6th June. Heifer, nearly white with red spots, ear marked milking side, about 18 months old, no brand visible. Reddish male calf, white on belly, rump, and tail, about 6 months old, no brand visible. White steer, off ear marked, about 18 months old, no brand visible. Bay colt, white on near fore and both hind legs, star and snip, white on near side of nose, about 18 months old, illegible brand like 7 off shoulder. Bay mare, star and stripe down face, white on off hind fetlock, lump below the knee on off fore leg, docked tail, broken in, like GJG neck, 2 shoulder near side, W reversed off shoulder. Bay filly foal, about 5 months old, no brand visible. To be sold 8th July.

MUSWELLBROOK.—5th June. Chesnut gelding, saddle marked, large lump behind the ears, like faint brands under N near shoulder, aged. Grey gelding, illegible brand over HH near shoulder. Bay mare, star, square tail, OH near shoulder. Bay mare, near hip down, like 10S over A near shoulder. Chesnut colt, about 18 months old, unbranded. To be sold on 5th July.

WOLLONGONG.—2nd and 7th June. Bay mare, short tail, blaze, in low condition, no brand visible, supposed to be 20 years old, 15 hands high. Red heifer, no brand visible. Strawberry heifer. Red and white heifer, illegible brand on rump. To be sold 8th July.

VANDERVILLE, GAMA.—8th June. Bay horse, black points, small star in face, pulled tail, saddle marked, apparently I or JG or C near shoulder, about 4 or 5 years old, 15½ hands high. Bay mare, black points, a few white hairs in forehead, pulled tail, broken to saddle, like OS off shoulder, 4 years old, 14½ hands high. To be sold on 5th July.

MORPETH.—On 30th May. Bay horse, bald face, like ƎEH near saddle, TWI sideways near shoulder, near fore and hind fetlocks white, 4 years old, 15½ hands high. To be sold on 23rd June. Also, on 2nd June: Bay horse, short tail, saddle marked, no brand visible, 8 years old, 13 hands high. To be sold on the 26th June. Also, on 3rd June: Bay mare, docked tail, white star in forehead, off hind fetlock white, no visible brand, 5 years old, 15 hands high; a roan filly foal at foot, like MB off shoulder, 1 year old; mouse coloured pony mare, docked tail, like brand near shoulder, 6 years old, 12 hands high; a mouse coloured filly foal at foot, 1 year old. To be sold on 27th June.

NEPEAN, CASTLEREAGH.—On 5th June. Chesnut mare, slightly roaned, white face and muzzle, whitish legs, shod all round, collar marked, like :W (the two marks before the W are collar marks) near shoulder, large scar on near rump, 6 years old, 14½ hands high. To be sold on 6th July.

TARALGA.—On 4th June. Black cow, off rump JF and JF conjoined. Black poley cow, white back, off rump JF and JF conjoined, like CS off thigh. Brown cow, off rump JF and JF conjoined, like FR ribs. Red and white spotted bullock, small horns, illegible brand off rump and ribs. Also, on the 6th June, Brindle and white spotted bullock, tips off horns, near ribs like MC, rump like MC, off shoulder like LE. To be sold on 5th July.

CONCORD.—On 7th. Roan horse, black points, saddle marks, off shoulder SW, near shoulder like B over SB. Red and white spotted cow, one crooked horn, near rump an illegible brand like WL over K. Brown sided cow, brown and white speckled back, belly, tail, and thigh, off rump like J and N (a writing capital), thigh like 33. Brown pony, switch tail, black points, near shoulder like M (a writing capital). To be sold on 2nd July.

NORTH WAGGA WAGGA.—On 28th May. Yellow poley cow, AML (the ML conjoined) off rump. Blue sided bullock, Ty off rump, 3 off shoulder, HO off loin. Brown cow, HN off rump, 5 off ribs. Brown cow, white face, MC over 8 off ribs. Red bullock, same brand. Brindle cow, JH conjoined over 7 off rump. Red cow, same brand. Strawberry cow, same brand. Black yearling calf, B over MO off ribs. Brown cow, same brand. Spotted cow, Ty off rump, M in circle off ribs. Brown cow, illegible brand off rump, 5 off shoulder. Magpie bullock, MM both rumps, like WP near ribs. Brindle cow, WS near rump, 8 on both ribs. Black cow, JF off rump and ribs, 18 over — off ribs. Spotted bullock AMD off ribs. Strawberry bullock, like WP both rumps. Spotted steer, no visible brand. Red bullock, ML conjoined near rump and thigh, blotched brand near ribs. Brindle poley cow, 22 off rump, WH off ribs. Red cow, MF off rump. Yellow cow, MC over 8 off ribs. Yellow steer, same brand. Roan cow, JF off rump and ribs. Roan heifer, B over MO off ribs. Brown bullock, GH off rump, G off ribs, like O off thigh. Yellow cow, MC over 8 off ribs. Yellow cow, RP with — over and 46 under off rump. Strawberry stag, Mr off rump, 5 off thigh and ribs. Roan steer, XS off thigh and ribs, 6 off shoulder. Blue steer, same brands. Spotted bullock, like CO over 8 off rump. White heifer, ears marked, no visible brand. To be sold on 21st June.

ARMIDALE.—On 22nd May. Bay filly, like M near shoulder, black points. Chesnut filly, unbranded. Roan filly, unbranded. Bay mare, like 18 over GS near shoulder, aged. Bay mare, like —115 over an illegible brand near shoulder, star. Grey mare, like SM over MS near shoulder, aged; a black foal at foot, unbranded. To be sold on 21st June.

WALCHA.—On 25th May. Chesnut horse, JP over LC near shoulder, short tail. Grey horse, like LL near shoulder, 60 near saddle. Bay mare, black points, blaze, GW near shoulder. Chesnut colt, imperfect brand near shoulder. To be sold on 4th July.

TAMWORTH.—On 31st May. Brindle and white bullock, C off shoulder, like C over M off rump, off ear cut off. Brindle and white bullock, = P off ribs, diamond off rump. Strawberry bullock, green hide, rope round neck, MD over 7 near rump. Red and white cow, BK off rump; a red and white bull calf, at foot, unbranded. Red and white spotted bull, unbranded, 9 months old. Dark strawberry working bullock, like DW over WH with T under near ribs, H off rump. Red and white spotted cow, W off ribs, 1 near shoulder, W off rump; a red and white strawberry bull calf, at foot, unbranded. Red and white heifer, PB off rump; white heifer calf, red ears, at foot, unbranded. Red and white cow, D off rump; a white heifer calf, at foot, unbranded. White bullock, MD off ribs, JT off rump. Red heifer, like wa near ribs; strawberry heifer calf, at foot, unbranded. Strawberry bull, unbranded, 9 months old. Large strawberry working bullock, WC near ribs, CO over CO off rump. Strawberry poley cow, SCOT over O off ribs. Red bull, unbranded, 7 months old. White bullock, like E over BH off ribs. White bull, black spots about the head, unbranded, 8 months old. Red and white spotted bull, unbranded, 8 months old. Brown cow, white back, like AJD off ribs, ear marked. To be sold on 30th June.

SOUTH GUNDAGAI.—On 27th May. Chesnut mare, blaze down face, saddle marked, like VL near shoulder, aged, 14 hands; a chesnut foal by her side, white down face, off hind foot white, unbranded. Bay colt, star, illegible brand near shoulder, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Bay horse, star, HR near shoulder, snip, saddle marked, aged, 15 hands high. Bay colt, small star, bang tail, like HL off shoulder, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Brown colt, light muzzle, star, illegible brand off shoulder, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Black mare, star, 3 white feet, EM sideways off shoulder, aged, 14 hands high. Bay horse, star, 3 white feet, collar-marked, JL near shoulder, 3 or 4 years old, 15 hands high. Black mare, white face, 2 white feet, JL over like X near shoulder, JT off shoulder, 6 years old, 14 hands high; a black bald-face foal at side, 4 white feet, unbranded. Bay colt, white in face, no brand visible, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Bay horse, star, 3 white feet, collar-marked, like X over JL near shoulder, 3 or 4 years old, 14 hands high. To be sold on 4th July.

ALBURY.—May 24. Roan cow, JD off ribs, with illegible brand under 3 near rump. White heifer, SN off rump, ears marked. Red bullock, LC off ribs, JMY off loin, 3 off thigh, ear marked. Strawberry heifer, JMY off ribs, ear marked. Red cow, LC off ribs, JMY off loin, ear marked. Brindle poley cow, O with stroke down the centre, off rump. Red and white poley cow, AK off rump and ribs, A loin. Yellow-sided cow, ITH off rump, HM ribs, D loin. Strawberry heifer calf, unbranded. Blue poley cow, J4 off rump, ear marked. Roan steer, no brands visible. Brindle cow, like WR off rump and ribs. Yellow-sided cow, H over 8 off rump, MC near rump. Yellow poley cow, both ears marked, HD conjoined off ribs. White heifer calf, ear marked, no brand visible. Red cow, indescribable brand near ribs. Red steer, JV near ribs, 3 thigh. Blue steer, like 8 and TL conjoined off rump, both ears marked. Yellow bull calf, unbranded. Red stag, C and triangle or bell near rump, ear marked. Red and white bullock, LC off ribs, JMY off loin, ear marked. Black poley cow, O on loin. White bullock, C1 off ribs. Red and white cow, LC off ribs, JMY off loin, ear marked. Red and white bullock, SC off rump, MJM off shoulder. Strawberry bullock, no brand visible. Black and white heifer, JMY off ribs, ears marked. Strawberry bullock, HD conjoined near rump, club near cheek. Strawberry calf, unbranded. Yellow and white heifer, no brand visible. Red poley heifer, WP near rump, 66 off rump. Roan cow, LC off ribs, JMY off loin. Yellow and white cow, HU off rump, ON off ribs. Red cow, TK off rump and thigh. Yellow and white bullock, JM off rump and ribs, JM near rump. Roan heifer, JMY off ribs, off ear marked. Blue cow, TR over 5 off rump, indescribable brand off ribs, ear marked. Strawberry cow, HD conjoined near rump, 50 near cheek. Brindle poley cow, wheel off ribs. Roan calf, unbranded. Brown steer, CM off rump and thigh, 3 near rump. Roan cow, like TR near rump, off ear marked. Red and white cow, SI off rump, EI' off thigh. Brindle cow, illegible brand off ribs, CI near rump. Strawberry cow, JC off rump, EH off ribs. Red cow, SI off rump, EC off and near ribs. Roan cow, like H near ribs. Brindle cow, B over WO off ribs. Roan cow, HK off rump. Brindle poley steer, SN off rump and thigh. Strawberry poley calf, unbranded. Strawberry calf, off ear marked, no brand visible. Black stag, WH off rump, off ear marked. Roan cow, SMCT near ribs, SM near rump. Brown steer, TK off rump and thigh. Red heifer calf, illegible brand near ribs. Black cow, MW near ribs, HD conjoined near rump. White cow, both ears marked, ON off shoulder, 8 over 8 off ribs, illegible brand near shoulder. Red and white calf, unbranded. Red cow, WR off rump, 2 ribs, JMY shoulder, SE near ribs, ear marked. Yellow steer, illegible brand near rump. Brindle stag, no brands visible, both ears marked. Red bullock, MI near rump, DRS off ribs. Strawberry poley cow, like C and Bell off and near rump, ear marked. Red steer, TK off rump and thigh. Red and white bullock, DW off rump, H loin, 2 near ribs. Black cow, like JJ over JJ off ribs. Red stag, JK off loin, JO near rump, 22 near shoulder. Red and white stag, SC off ribs, MK conjoined off shoulder. Red bullock, SN near rump and thigh. Red and white bullock, square off cheek, illegible brand off loin and shoulder. Red poley cow, 77 near ribs. Black poley heifer, CH off rump and thigh. Red bullock, tail cut off, W off rump, ear cropped. White bull calf, red neck, unbranded. Brown and white bullock, CM off rump, blotch off ribs. Roan poley bullock, EN off rump, ear slit. White poley bullock, TK off rump and thigh. Red poley cow, CT off rump, C and bell off hip. White bullock, LC off ribs, JMY off loins. Yellow poley bullock, no brand visible. Red bullock, white head, no brand visible. Red and white cow, HL off rump. Brindle poley cow, MM off rump. White heifer, TK off rump and thigh. Brindle cow, TK off rump. Yellow and white cow, WR off rump, 8 off shoulder. Roan stag, unbranded. Red cow, WR off rump, blotch ribs. White cow, HS near rump, JJ over 2 near ribs, blotch off ribs. Red stag, MT off ribs. Yellow bullock, TH off rump. Brindle working bullock, W over like ʌ near ribs, 3 thigh. To be sold on 17th June.

BENDEMEER.—On 21st May. Iron grey horse, indescribable brand off shoulder. Black mare, 5 or 8 over JS near shoulder. Bay mare, JS off shoulder; bay foal at foot unbranded. To be sold on 20th June. Also, on the 2nd June, Grey mare, like HR conjoined near shoulder. Bay mare, white face, A near shoulder indistinct brand under. Black mare, like BW over JK conjoined near shoulder; foal at foot unbranded. Black colt, both hips down, unbranded. Bay mare, star and snip, unbranded. Bay colt, unbranded. To be sold 4th July.

RED POST HILL, FALBROOK.—20th and 29th. Red poley steer, near ear notched, like P off rump and thigh. White and red poley cow, HO off rump, like H sideways shoulder. Red bull, G or C near rump. Bay mare star, near hind foot white, long tail, B sideways over B near shoulder, like H sideways off shoulder; bay colt foal at foot, star and small snip. Bay mare, black points, star, like PK near shoulder. Bay filly, star, near hind foot white, like JL near shoulder. Dark bay mare, BB over JB or IK near shoulder, P over half-circle off thigh. Also, on 3rd and 5th June: Chesnut mare, JD sideways near shoulder; chesnut filly foal at foot, star, near hind fetlock white, JD near shoulder. Bay mare, black points, JD near shoulder; bay horse foal at foot, JD near shoulder. Bay colt, black points, JD near shoulder. Roan mare, hind fetlocks white, H or M near shoulder. Bay mare, small blaze down the face, near hind fetlock white, HD conjoined over EM near shoulder; bay horse foal at foot, no brand visible, 6 months old. To be sold 30th June.

NORTH RICHMOND.—On 3rd June. Bay colt, no brand visible, rising 2 years old. To be sold on 6th July.

TAMWORTH.—June 4. Strawberry bullock, ⊃ near rump, off horn broken. Brown bullock, white flank, D with 2 in centre off rump. Red and white bullock, same brand. Black steer, diamond with MT over and — under near ribs, white back. White cow, red ears, same brand. Red-sided animal (of the cow kind), TT near ribs, 3 near rump. Brindle and white stag, 8g off rump and flank. White bullock, red spots, GL near rump and ribs. Red bullock, white spots on back, 18 off rump, short tail. Red bullock, white spots, g off rump, MD off ribs, ear marked. Red bullock, white back, AC over 2 off rump, C near ribs. White cow, CB near rump, like LO over ⊂M near ribs, ear marked. Light strawberry cow, LW near rump. Red steer, white head, JR near rump, conjoined number under. Yellow bullock, like P over JD off flank, Y sideways off ribs, near horn broken. Large red bullock, M over B off ribs, g off rump. Light strawberry cow, ear marked, indescribable brand near ribs. Red and white bullock, WC off rump, C off cheek, ear marked. To be sold on 3rd July. Also, 7th June: Brindle steer, white spots, like SH near shoulder. Red and white poley heifer, blotched brand off ribs, 10 months old. Brindle and white cow, ZB off ribs, ALSX near ribs, point of horns cut off. White cow, red cheeks, SS and V— conjoined near ribs, ear marked; a strawberry heifer calf at foot, unbranded. Red steer, like JR off-flank, indescribable brand near rump. Black cow, BK off rump, ear marked. Red and white cow, FC with FC over and blotched brand under off ribs. Brindle bullock, WD off rump, blind near eye. White bullock, red patches, J in circle off rump. Red cow, same brand; a red heifer calf at foot, white back, unbranded. Red cow, J in circle off rump. Light strawberry bullock, same brand. Dark red and white steer, same brand. Red steer, white patches, same brand. Brindle poley heifer, no visible brand; a strawberry heifer calf at foot, unbranded. Red and white cow, J in circle off rump. Brown steer, like SR near ribs, white spots on face and back. Large strawberry bullock, HM near rump, like ⌶ near ribs. Strawberry bullock, D with 2 in centre off rump. Red heifer like F near rump. Spotted red and white bull, 10 months old, unbranded. Red bullock, small horns, diamond with MT over and—under near ribs, number near thigh. Yellow small horned bullock, H over 3 off shoulder and rump. Red cow, W over WC off rump. Brown cow, TR over T off rump, indescribable brand over W off ribs, dew lapped. Strawberry steer, like WL off rump. Strawberry cow, W off ribs, like a large F near rump. To be sold on 6th July.

GUNNING.—8th June. Bay horse, white face, off hind foot white, like M41 near shoulder, aged, 14½ hands high. Chesnut horse, white face, off hind foot white, like EB conjoined or 8 with | down the centre, in circle, neck and shoulder near side, aged, 14 hands high. To be sold on 3rd July.

CONCORD.—11th June. Red-sided cow, white face, back, and belly, in full milk, GR near rump, 4 ribs, ey shoulder, yB off rump, like IN off shoulder. To be sold on 5th July.

MOLONG.—8th June. Bay pony, branded No. over 3 near shoulder, black points, about 14 hands high, broken, aged. To be sold 5th July.

STROUD, PORT STEPHENS.—7th June. White steer, like yo off rump, ear marked, 3 years old. To be sold on 8th July.

BRAIDWOOD.—9th June: Black horse pony, short switch tail, saddle marked, small spot of white in face, an indistinct brand like ꟻR conjoined near shoulder, 3 or 4 years old, 13½ hands high. To be sold 7th July.

RAYMOND TERRACE.—9th and 10th June. Chesnut colt, H on near shoulder, O on off shoulder, two hind fetlocks white. Chesnut mare, like M writing capital over ER near shoulder; black horse foal at foot. Bay colt, recently branded like q near shoulder. Bay colt, like N& (the N writing capital) off shoulder. Dark brown filly, O off ribs. To be sold on 6th July.

SYDNEY.—8th June. Yellow and white cow, blotch brand off rump, aged. To be sold on 21st June.

MARULAN.—8th June. Yellow poley bullock, white back, star on forehead, ⊓ off rump, illegible brand ribs. Yellow bullock, white rump, small star on forehead, 18 off rump; damages and driving 1s. 8d. each. To be sold 8th July.

KENILWORTH, DISTRICT OF YASS.—31st May. Brown colt, star, tail to the hocks, near fore and off hind fetlocks white, like CC or GG sideways near shoulder, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Brown filly, small star, long tail, like CC or GG sideways near shoulder, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Notice sent to Mr. Grovenor, Murrumbidgee, supposed owner. Dark brown filly, large star, snip, hind fetlocks white, like illegible brand near shoulder, 2 years old. To be sold 24th June.

TOM BONG SWAMP, RYLSTONE.—4th June. Black horse long tail, branded ID near shoulder, 7 years old, 14 hands high. To be sold on 30th June. Also, on 7th June: Bay mare, long switch tail, star on forehead, branded IM near shoulder, 4 years old, 14 hands high. To be sold on 2nd July.

NORTH WAGGA WAGGA.—4th June. Brown entire colt, H near shoulder, star, near hind foot white. Bay entire colt, like JM near shoulder, JM under saddle near side. Bay mare or filly, same brands; a dark chesnut foal by her side, unbranded. To be sold on 28th June.

WALCHA.—25th May. Bay horse, star and small blaze, like DM near shoulder. Notice sent to supposed owner. To be sold on 8th July.

PROSPECT.—4th and 7th June. White steer, like TC over TC on the ribs; damages 5s. Red cow, a small white patch on each side of rump, like O over WY on the ribs milking side. Red and white cow, like N over CJ or N over OJ on the ribs milking side. Black and white cow, no brand visible, a sore on rump milking side. To be sold 8th July.

NEPEAN, CASTLEREAGH.—11th June. Red and white bullock, E. near and like WO on off rump, 3 years old. To be sold on 10th July.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE GOODING are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed daughter MARY ANN. The procession to move from her parents' residence, Parramatta-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 778, George-street South.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT of the CITY MISSION, for the year ending March 1st, 1858:—

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir W. Denison	£5	0	0
Mr. Terry	55	0	0
Sir Daniel Cooper	2	0	0
The Hon. Charles Cowper	2	0	0
Mr. M'Carter	7	0	0
Myers	0	10	0
D. Jones	1	0	0
Drynen	0	5	0
C. Morris	1	0	0
T. S. Jones	37	0	0
T. Rosebery	14	0	0
Carr	9	0	0
Redgate	8	0	0
Dumberell	5	10	0
Linn	1	17	6
Lucas	6	6	8
Griffiths	4	0	0
B. Bradley	3	10	0
G. Bradley	0	15	0
Thompson	0	16	6
Burgis	1	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Mr. Tibutt	0	13	0
Waters	2	0	0
Tacker	0	10	0
Millard	1	0	0
Knox	1	0	0
Bennet	1	0	0
M'Kinley	1	0	0
M'Guffin	1	0	0
Kippax	1	10	0
Mrs. Cunningham	2	2	0
Mr. Palser	1	0	0
Miller	1	0	0
Moon	0	15	0
Rev. B. Quaife	1	0	0
J. Voller	1	0	0
Mr. Collier	1	0	0
Beesby, junior	1	0	0
Hutchinson	1	0	0
Mrs. Mitchell	1	0	0
Mr. Brighton	1	10	0
Davis	0	10	0
Williams	1	0	0
Colighan	1	0	0
Fairfax	2	2	0
Wild	1	0	0
Funnel	1	0	0
England	2	1	6
Rev. Dr. Lang	9	0	0
Mr. Houseman	1	0	0
L. E. Threlkeld	1	0	0
Mr. Goold	1	0	0
Mrs. Isaacs and Kelley	0	12	6
Mr. Brown	0	13	0
Bennet, Waverley	0	10	6
Wild	0	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Mr. Catchet	0	10	0
Felick	0	10	0
Bennet	0	10	0
Wilton	0	10	0
Messrs. Fairfax and Son	0	14	3
Miss Slater	0	10	0
Mr. Dee	0	10	0
Pickering	0	10	0
Petroe	0	10	0
Miss Bovisteck	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Captain T. Smith	3	0	0
Mr. Shannon	1	0	0
Small sums	2	0	0
Collections	93	8	0
Receipts of tea meetings	68	7	10
	£386	10	11

Collected by Mr. Sims.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Sims	£3	0	0
B. James	2	0	0
Messrs. Dean and Co.	2	0	0
Mr. Rolf	0	10	0
Denton	0	10	0
Bovis	0	10	0
Blye	0	10	0
Curtis	0	10	0
Messrs. North and Co.	0	10	0
Mr. Danks	0	10	0
Isaacs	0	10	0
Edwards	0	10	0
T. Caldwell	1	2	6
Redman	0	7	6
Tye	0	5	0
Abbot	0	10	0
Messrs. Fairfax and Son	0	10	0
Mr. Spence	1	0	0
Messrs. Wyatt and Son	0	10	0
Mr. Coates	0	5	0
Messrs. Cook and Son	0	5	0
Mr. Roberts	0	10	0
Chapman	0	10	0
Colingford	1	0	0
Cafrey	0	5	0
Barker	1	0	0
Slade	0	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Mr. Booth	1	0	0
T. S. Wore	0	5	0
Douglass	0	10	0
Slater	0	5	0
Small sums	0	8	6
	£24	4	6

Collected by N. Pidgeon.

	£	s.	d.
Mary Bolsten	3	0	0
Mrs. Bosebey	6	10	0
Nolin	2	3	6
Miss Nolin	0	5	0
Mr. Henson	0	10	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Mr. Linn	1	0	0
Mrs. Steaner	0	6	6
Heaton	1	19	0
Mr. Wilson, Liverpool	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Moggerage	£0	10	0
Maguffin	1	9	6
Faulkner	1	2	3
Hearse	1	11	2
Mr. Waters	1	1	0
Mrs. Binney	0	10	0
Mr. G. Bradley	0	3	0
A Friend	2	0	0
Mr. C. Coalman	0	16	0
Maxfield	0	5	0
Dye	0	8	6
Mrs. Johnson	0	6	0
Mr. Midleton	1	0	0
Mrs. Bird	1	5	0
Mr. Tye	0	16	0
Mrs. Brown	0	11	6
Mr. T. Jones	0	6	0
Miss Midleton	0	3	3
Mrs. Miet	1	19	1
Mr. McNeil	0	17	0
Mrs. McNeil	0	13	6
Mr. Allen's card	1	5	6
Mrs. Winnet	2	3	0
Kersey	0	14	0
Leonard	0	11	0
Mr. Carr	0	10	0
Dr. Grey	0	10	0
Mr. Burges	0	11	0
Backley	0	7	0
Mrs. Cunningham	0	12	0
A Friend	1	0	0
A Friend	0	5	0
Mr. Howarth	2	2	0
T. Watson	1	0	0
Mrs. Lomas	0	10	0
A Friend	0	5	0
Capt. T. Smith	2	0	0
Mrs. Valdoo	2	7	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Mrs. Baker	1	0	0
Mr. Rosebey	2	0	0
Rosebey, jun.	1	0	0
Small sums	1	13	1
Mission Box	6	8	11
	£65	3	10

Collected by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Healy.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Healy	3	10	0
Hogan	2	0	0
Mr. Watson	2	0	0
Healy	0	5	0
Mrs. M'Quire	0	7	6
Mr. Lutton	0	15	0
Dotman	0	11	0
Sweny	0	5	0
D. B.	0	5	0
Mr. Porter	0	5	0
Small sums	6	9	4
	£16	13	6

Collected by Mr. Massey.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Smedley	1	0	0
Horswell	0	11	3
Mrs. Philips	0	5	0
Mr. Massey	2	0	0
A Friend	2	3	9
	6	0	0

Collected by Mr. Lock.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Lock	2	12	0
Mrs. Lock	0	10	0
Mr. Dover	1	4	0
Moon	0	12	0
Small sums	0	6	6
	£5	4	6

Collected by Mr. Coalman.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. S. Kippax	0	10	0
Coalman	0	16	0
Small sums	1	8	0
	£2	14	0

Collected by Mr. Howarth.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Pemel	20	0	0
G. W. Allen	4	0	0
Mrs. Allen	1	10	0
Mr. and Mrs. Potter	1	10	0
Mr. L. Moore	1	0	0
Reave	0	10	0
Small sums	0	11	6
	£29	1	6

Collected by Mr. M'Neil.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Fallick	1	16	0
Appleton	0	8	0
Morris	0	5	0
A Friend	0	7	2
Mrs. Faulkner	0	12	0
Mr. Moon	0	15	0
Spear	0	10	0
Messrs. Scott and Jolly	0	10	0
Mr. R. M. Watson	0	5	0
Messrs. Hanly and Co.	1	0	0
Small sums	0	11	6
Mr. M'Neil's family	4	18	6
	£11	18	2

Collected by Mr. Philpott.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Ashdown	0	4	0
Mr. Morrison	0	15	0
Philpot	1	13	3
Baker	0	11	9
Goodsel	1	0	0
Colier	0	10	0
Lipscombe	1	10	0
A Friend	1	10	0
Mr. Boyd	0	5	0
Olivier	0	5	0
Mason	0	15	0
Tye	0	2	6
	£9	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Total	£556	12	5
Expenditure	530	19	3
Balance in hand	£25	13	2

Expenditure of Mission.

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Missionary	£195	0	0
Ground rent	54	12	0
Paid Chapel in Sussex-street	250	17	6
Sundries	30	9	9
	£530	19	3

CHARLES TEAKLE, Auctioneer, Broker, and Commission Agent, having removed to No. 193, George-street (the stores lately occupied by Mr. William Busfield), near the Royal Hotel, is now prepared to receive merchandise of every description, for sale by auction, or private contract, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, assuring them that every exertion will be used to promote their interests, and merit their confidence.

MELBOURNE and HOBSON'S BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received by the Directors of this Company until WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, for the undermentioned Debenture Bonds, secured by Act of Council on the property of the Company, and by the liability of the Shareholders to double the amount of their shares, which shares are paid up to the extent of £350,000. The Debenture Bonds bear interest at the rate of seven pounds per cent., payable half-yearly. The principal can be secured in Melbourne or London, at the option of the holder, and the interest is payable at either of these places, on presentation of the coupons, or interest warrants:

100 debenture bonds of £100 each, payable on 1st July, 1863.
100 ditto ditto ditto, payable 1st July, 1865.
100 ditto ditto ditto, payable 1st July, 1868.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest, or any tender.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for Debentures."

By order,
THOMAS FINLAYSON, secretary.

BALMAIN EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.—Mrs. FLETCHER, lately arrived in the colony, having conducted, with great success, a first-class school in London, solicits the attention of parents desirous of securing for their daughters superior daily tuition. Her system comprises English in all its branches, ancient and modern languages, useful and ornamental accomplishments, plain and fancy needlework, &c. Two young ladies received as Boarders. Darling Villa, Darling Road East.

DRAWING.—Mr. DELOHERY'S Classes, Tuesday and Friday, Pitt-street; 7 till half-past 8 p.m.

EDUCATION for Young Ladies, conducted by Mrs. and Miss BUTTERFIELD, Wallscourt Lodge, Balmain. There will be vacancies for resident pupils after the mid-winter recess. A few day pupils are received.

ST. PHILIP'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Boarding and Day).—The mid-winter Holidays will begin on the 5th, and end the 16th July. J. A. BURKE, Head Master.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Winter Vacation will commence on SATURDAY, June 19th. The ensuing half-year will commence on MONDAY, August 2nd; divide on FRIDAY, October 8th; and conclude on FRIDAY, December 17th. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

WRITING, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., Taught by Mr. BRAGG, 153, Elizabeth-st., near Market-st.

WINDSOR AND RICHMOND.—Mr. H. MARSH, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing, visits the above towns weekly. References kindly permitted to Mrs. STEWART, Fairfield, Windsor.

A. B. LAW, Pawnbroker (from J. Curby's), 110, Cumberland-street. Money advanced on every description of property.

D. BUIST and SON'S Pianoforte Warerooms.—Pianos tuned, repaired, and removed. 254, George-street.

DR. FLETCHER, M.R.C.S.L., has removed from Jamison-street, may now be consulted at 268, Pitt-street South, with immediate and signal benefit, by the victims of temptation, &c., in contagious disease, and in all long continued rheumatism, and painful affections, &c., from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

JOHN B SMITHERS, Tailor, General Outfitter, and Importer, 119, King-street East. The trade supplied with cut lengths on reasonable terms.

MR. RYAN BRENAN has removed his Office to the Criterion Chambers, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

PARRAMATTA.—Bookbinding executed at Sydney prices by E. MASON, Stationers' Hall.

REMOVAL.—GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., to the Stores lately occupied by Mr. I. Levey Wynyard-st.

REMOVAL.—The Business of J. LUBLIN, Hatter, corner of George and Hunter streets, has removed to B. Mountcastle's, 319, George-street.

W. ACKROYD, French Polisher, Imperial Hotel, William street, Woolloomooloo. Old Furniture Restored.

WATCHES and Clocks skilfully repaired, at the lowest rate of charges, by F. JONES, 26, Jamison-street.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842) continues to supply artificial teeth of surpassing beauty of shape and colour, without extracting the stumps, or causing the slightest pain; guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Charges moderate, to meet the views of all classes. ☞ French, Italian, German, and Dutch languages spoken. Teeth extracted. No. 183, George-street North, near the EMPIRE Office.

ANGLESEA.—To LET, with immediate possession, the new erected commodious Cottage; verandah, front and back; containing eight rooms, with kitchen, cellars, stable, coach-house, fowl-house, garden, and yard; with well of water, and reservoir. It is delightfully situated, having extensive views of the ocean and surrounding scenery, and is very suitable for a large respectable family. Apply to J. R. ELLIOTT, 34, Bathurst-street.

APARTMENTS or Offices to LET. Apply 81, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS, with or without Board, 95 and 229, Macquarie-street, opposite Legislative Assembly.

AT ENMORE, Newtown.—To LET, a four-roomed Cottage, kitchen, and garden stocked with choice vines and fruit trees, also a good well of never-failing water; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. C. WHEELER, at Enmore.

A GOOD HOUSE and Shop to LET, in Hunter-street. Apply ALLAN'S, 19, Hunter-street.

A SITTING ROOM and two Bedrooms Vacant, at 14, Elizabeth-street North.

A FIRST-RATE Public-house to LET. Stirling Castle South Head Road. JAMES LEES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Single Gentlemen, at 41, Princes-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at No. 254, Castlereagh-street, opposite Burt's.

CLEVELAND-STREET, REDFERN.—To LET, a good House in the above street, at present occupied by George Pownall, Esq. The house consists of eight rooms, and is nearly opposite St. Paul's Church. Apply to Mr. H. H. NEWMAN, auctioneer, opposite the Court-house, King-street.

FARMS TO LET, on improving Leases, of such sizes and terms as may be agreed upon. For particulars apply to THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer, Parramatta.

HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER.—To be LET (in consequence of the proprietor's intended visit to Europe) the Mansion and Grounds, situated as above, the property of, and at present occupied by, the French Consul. The premises contain verandah, large hall, dining, drawing, and ball rooms, four bedrooms, dressing-rooms, &c. Detached, but communicating by a covered way from the main building, are spare and servants' rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, stable, coach-house, &c. The grounds consist of 7 acres, tastefully laid out in shrubbery, lawn, flower, and vegetable garden, orchard, vineyards, &c. The Parramatta steamers stop at the wharf eight times during the day. Rent, very moderate, to a desirable tenant. For further particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

HOUSE TO BE LET.—Railway Department, Sydney, 8th June, 1858.—TENDERS will be received at this office till WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at noon, for the unexpired term of the lease of those premises in Phillip-street, lately occupied as Offices for the Railway department. All particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, during office hours. Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Lease of House."

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, Secretary.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, a handsome newly-erected Dwelling-house, a few yards from the Railway Station, containing verandah, balcony, and six apartments; abundance of good water; rent, moderate. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George and Jamison streets.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, those newly erected and well finished Shops situated in Miller-street, seven rooms in each, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry; with plate glass fronts and every convenience; with plenty of good water on the premises; suitable for any business; terms reasonable to a permanent tenant. Apply to Mr. W. CHUTER, on the premises.

OFFICES to LET, in Lloyd's Chambers, George-street. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

RESPECTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, £1 per week. Good dinners, 1s. each. Tea, coffee, soups, &c., from 5 a.m., at No. 1, Market-street West, close to the wharf.

SUSSEX AND MARGARET STREETS.—To LET, at reduced rentals, a newly erected Shop and House at the corner of the above streets, and several small Stores adjoining the A.S.N. Company's Wharf. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George and Jamison streets.

TO BE LET, at a moderate rent, Tylgate House, delightfully situated, at Cotham, Point Piper Road. The house contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, pantry, &c. The whole has been newly painted, and is fit for the reception of a respectable family. Apply to ALLAN and NORTON, 90 and 92, Clarence-street.

TO LET, at Petersham, close to the Station, a small Cottage, with cart-shed, stabling, &c., and about half an acre of land in cultivation as a market garden. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO LET, a House in Bay-street, Glebe, close to Parramatta-street, better known as the Sir Charles Napier Hotel, containing nine rooms, well suited for a lodging house; rent, very moderate. Apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, &c., Pitt and Bridge streets.

TO LET, the large Shop and Family Residence at the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets, lately in the occupation of Mr. Rowe, chemist. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the House No. 197, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Bourke Statue. It contains a suite of dining and drawing rooms, 7 airy bedrooms, wine cellar, kitchen, coach-house, 2-stall stable, large paved yard, water laid on, and every other conceivable convenience. Apply to Mr. T. MAC CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, those first-class Premises, situate in New Pitt-street, near the Exchange, lately occupied by Messrs. Sichel and Co. For particulars, apply to O. BLOXSOME, jun., Esq., 57, Pitt-street.

THE whole of the First-floor to LET, at Madame PONDER'S, 268, George-street.

TO LET, on lease, those newly erected and well finished Shops and Dwelling-houses, at the corner of Castlereagh and Park streets; water and gas laid on; rent very moderate. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS.—TO LET, spacious Chambers and Offices,—Criterion Chambers, corner of King and Castlereagh streets. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

TO LET the House in Bridge-street, lately occupied by Schlostein and Co. Apply at the office of NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, those extensive Business Premises, with an excellent Dwelling, late in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Dawson, chronometer maker, George-street. For particulars apply to A. MOSES, SONS, and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

TO LET, Stockton House, 19, Prince-street. Contains seven rooms, kitchen, pantry, wash-house, and scullery. A large yard or garden, well of water, three-stall stable, and coach-house. Apply next door, No. 17.

TO LET, those commodious Premises, situate in Castlereagh-street North, adjoining Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy's, consisting of business offices, dwelling-house, kitchen, laundry, cellars, servants' apartments, stabling, extensive stores, and large yard. For keys to view and particulars apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

TO LET, those spacious Premises, corner of Crown and Burton streets, Woolloomooloo, suitable for any business or private dwelling. Apply for keys and particulars to the undersigned; or to Mr. PEIL, No. 55, late 5, Burton-street. J. WILLIAMS' Hotel, Parramatta.

TO LET, those capital Business Premises in George-street, next door to the undersigned. E. C. WEEKES and Co.

TO LET, a House containing twelve rooms, coach-house, stabling, &c. No. 4, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

TO LET, at Paddington, a good House, containing eight rooms, kitchen, stable, &c. Rent, £2 per week. Also, a Shop, with double front, three rooms and kitchen. Rent, £1 5s. per week. Apply to Mr. M'KOY, grocer, opposite the Barrack Gate.

TO LET, the House, in Cumberland-street, lately occupied by John Rich, Esq., containing 12 rooms; rent, £150. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Crown Law Offices, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

TO SELL, or LET, situated near the church, at the North Shore, a Cottage of 6 rooms, pantry, store-room, entrance hall, cellars, and verandah, with detached kitchen, laundry, store, servant's room, &c.; and three acres of land divided into garden, paddocks, &c., commanding a fine view of the harbour and ocean and Parramatta River. Apply to R. F. POCKLEY, North Shore.

TO LET, a House, with six good rooms above kitchen, &c., situated in the middle of Hunter-street, No. 22. Vacant on the 21st next. Apply to Mr. BURNELL, 185, Macquarie-street North.

TO LET, Cottage, Caledonia-street, Paddington. Enquire of WILLIAM PERRY, Bentham-place.

TO LET, small Store, three floors, Sussex-street. JOHN ISAACS, Glass Warehouse, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, a Stone Store, at the Circular Quay. Apply to JOY and CO.

TUMUT.—To LET, a Store, in the best position, now in full trade, doing an excellent business and having a good connection. Apply to B. FRERICHS, German Club, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, Broome House, Darling-street, Balmain, now occupied by Mrs. Platt, 7 rooms, kitchen, stable, well, and large garden stocked with choice fruit trees. Apply to B. FRERICHS, German Club, Wynyard square.

TO LET, on the Parramatta River, the Newington House, with about forty acres of land, including the garden. To LET, at Newington, adjoining the Parramatta Road, one 75 acre, and one 120 acre Paddock, with a good supply of grass and water. Also, two or three hundred acres of very good land, suitable for cultivation, only ten miles from Sydney, which will be subdivided to suit tenants. Apply at Newington; or H. J. BLAXLAND, at the Albion Wharf, Sydney.

TO LET, at Pyrmont, a newly-erected House and Shop in Pyrmont-street, near Union-street. A good opening for a chemist or draper. Apply to JOHN MAYES, Grocer, 71, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, a House with four rooms, kitchen, and outhouses. Apply on the premises, 246, Kent-st. South.

TO LET, neat Cottage, of five rooms, with garden in front, at Paddington. For particulars apply to J. MOONEY, painter, on the South Head Road; or to J. PALSER, hatter, near Liverpool-street, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, a large Front Room, suitable for an office, 328, George-street, near EMPIRE Office.

TO BUTCHERS.—To LET, an old established Butcher's Shop, doing a good trade as family and shipping butcher. JAMES CHAPMAN, Marine Hotel, Lower George-street; or to Mr. BAKER, Commercial Buildings.

TO LET.—Large and convenient Stores. Address MENZIES and CO., Paterson.

TO BE LET, a very nice Cottage, beautifully situated, on the Point Piper estate, near Paddington; it is well sheltered, and contains six (6) good rooms, large kitchen, scullery, wood and coal house, &c.; plenty of excellent water at all times; is dry, well finished, and convenient; is spouted all round; with verandah about 40 feet long; about half an acre of land. It will be fit for occupation in a fortnight. The omnibuses pass near many times in the day. Also, the House now occupied by Mr. Goold, Upper Paddington, adjoining T. H. B. Veneer, Esq. For particulars apply to Mr. J. GOOLD, architect, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

TO LET, Seven-roomed House; verandah, &c.; in Dowling-street North. Rent, moderate. Apply to Mr. SOLOMON, grocer, opposite; or R. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

TO LET, at a very moderate rent, suitable either as a family residence or for offices, the upper part of a House, in the best part of George-street. Apply to DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral.

TO LET, a superior Residence, pleasantly situated, and can be entered immediately. Enquire at Captain VILES', Kent-street, Church-hill.

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